

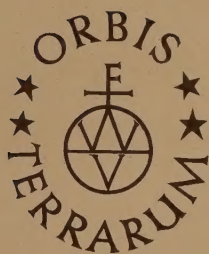
CANADA



The Library of
St. Olaf College
Northfield, Minn.

Accession No. 32509

Class 917.1 Vol.



C A N A D A

BY

LOUIS HAMILTON

NEW YORK · BRENTANO'S PUBLISHERS

PRINTED IN GERMANY

F1015
f.H34
1926

COPYRIGHT

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED BY ERNST WASMUTH A.G., BERLIN 1926

32509

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Up to a short time ago, and even in some countries to-day, the name of Canada has been associated with ice and snow. May be it was partly the fault of the poets who depicted the country as cold and uninhabitable; for instance Voltaire in stigmatizing "La Nouvelle France" as "quelques arpents de neige", which perhaps did much to console France for the loss of her colony; Kipling in christening the Dominion "Our Lady of the Snows", a term which, poetical as it may be, was not taken in very good part by the Canadians. "Our Lady of the Lakes" would have been more appropriate. Then in Germany there was Seume with his poem "Der Wilde" from which generations derived their conception of Canada. Even a would-be philologist had his fling at the country by saying that her name was derived from the Spanish "acá nada" signifying "here is nothing". But the word is Indian for village or group of huts.

However, there are more important reasons for Canada's late development and appearance in the ranks of modern nations. — She was thrown into the shade from the very start by the United States. Just as the Spanish colonies in America suffered and were finally lost through over-legislation and tutelage on the part of the mother-country, so too was France destined to lose her colony for the same reasons which made Canada incapable of competing with Anglo-American enterprise. The country remained at a stand-still owing to the patriarchal system of the French government which ruined its settlement by granting trade monopolies and prohibiting the immigration of enterprising Huguenots who would probably have done for Canada what the Puritans did for the New England States. But for these policies Canada might now be a great French transatlantic Dominion.

The English colonies became the refuge of all who suffered religious and political persecution. The colonies thrived, whereas over the frontier Canada was starving. The population consisted mainly of priests, nuns, Jesuit missionaries, officials, soldiers and fur-traders.

When French Canada passed into British hands in 1763 she was as good as bankrupt and only had a population of about 65,000. On the other hand, when the United States separated from England twenty years later they had a population of 3,000,000. This meant a start that could not be caught up with by Canada.

It was only in the middle of the last century that Canada began to show signs of awakening. The Act of Union (1841) giving responsible government to Quebec and Ontario, Confederation (1867), extension of steam-ship lines and the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway in its full length (1885) were decisive factors in fostering Canada's national and economic life. In addition to this, further impetus was given by a growing scarcity of good western lands in the United States. Canada's participation in the Great War placed her on an equal footing with Great Britain, who is now but *primus inter pares* within the Empire.



Far-flung from the Atlantic to the Pacific — *a mari usque ad mare* — lies the Dominion of Canada. A land of many waters, salt and fresh, a land of hills, forests, prairies, piled-up mountains and desolate tundras. Everything on a vast scale in this vast country, all variety of scenery that may be found in the temperate and frigid zones, as well as nearly all the economic requirements of man bountifully supplied by nature. In the north the country stretches forth towards the Pole into the silent realms of the Arctic; in the south she reaches climes where grapes, peaches and tobacco flourish and humming-birds flit over the flowers in summer. Point Pelée in Lake Erie is on the same degree as Rome.

Were it not for Alaska, Canada would be surrounded on three sides by the ocean. The United States, more alive than the Imperial government to the bargain to be had from Russia, purchased Alaska for a song ⁽¹⁾ in 1867, to the permanent loss for Canada, not only of Alaska proper but of a long strip on the British Columbia coast. As it is, the coastal mileage of Canada is 44,850 nautical miles ⁽²⁾. In the south, with the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, the Dominion has a water frontier between the United States and herself of over 1,000 miles. Including the Arctic Islands (about half a million square miles), the area of Canada is 3,729,665 square miles. She is larger than the United States (2,973,774 square miles) without her Arctic Islands. But this does not mean that the Dominion has as large an area fit for settlement as her southern neighbour, for great tracts in the north and east as well as in the Cordilleran region are unfit for agriculture, owing either to climatic rigour, poor soil, altitude, or enormous denuded rock surfaces. However, only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of her 300 million acres of farming land are cultivated. In the States the western mountains extend much further eastward than do those of Canada, and there are enormous arid desert tracts.

Canada is pre-eminently a land of many waters. They are her most striking feature and cover a surface of 125,756 square miles. Till the advent of the railroad the lakes and rivers of Canada were her highways in summer, and in winter the snow and ice offered equal facilities for transport and travel, and thus it was before Europeans had set foot there. It was the peculiarity of the French, who were the first to settle Canada, that they moved far inland along the waterways, in contradistinction to the English who clung to the coast of America. Hence in sailing down the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec the river is found to be fringed with an almost uninterrupted row of villages and farmhouses. The history of Canada is bound up with her waterways, especially those of the St. Lawrence system, and they are the key to her early national and present economic life.

The Dominion has four great drainage basins: Atlantic, Hudson Bay, Arctic and Pacific, and in addition the small area of 12,000 square miles confined to a southern strip

(1) For \$ 7,200,000, or a quarter the amount of the value of Alaskan canned salmon sold in 1923. The year of the Alaska purchase synchronized with that of the Canadian Confederation.

(2) "Including the Arctic Islands lying to the northward of the north coast of Canada, which amount to 22,000 miles or about $\frac{1}{2}$ the total. North Coast—Main shore from Cape Chidley at the entrance of Hudson Strait westward to the International Boundary between Canada and Alaska 8,700 nautical miles. East Coast—Main shore from the southern limit of Labrador at Blanc Sablon Bay to the International Boundary, Passamaquoddy Bay, 4,750 nautical miles, the islands included 1,400 nautical miles. West Coast—The main shore 2,500 nautical miles." Capt. F. Anderson, Ottawa.

of Alberta and Saskatchewan draining into the Gulf of Mexico. Whereas the Hudson Bay Basin drains an area of one and a half million square miles, that of the Atlantic (over half a million square miles) is the most important, for it includes the mighty system of waterways formed by Lakes Superior, Michigan (in the States), Huron, Erie and Ontario with the St. Lawrence River. In this great sub-basin are concentrated 60% of the population, and here are the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and many other thriving towns. The length of the St. Lawrence waterway from the Strait of Belle Isle to the head of the St. Lawrence is 2,388 miles. Human ingenuity, ceaseless efforts and an enormous outlay of money have opened the whole of this inland system of navigation by cutting canals to circumvent rapids and falls, of which the most important is the Welland Canal (27 miles) to overcome the obstruction of Niagara Falls and River.

In the old days French missionaries and traders travelled in their canoes from the St. Lawrence throughout the greater part of North America. With the interruption of a few portages it is possible to pass by water from the St. Lawrence to the Arctic, to Hudson Bay and the Delta of the Mississippi. But the great gateway of the North American continent is only navigable for about seven months of the year owing to the ice, though the Great Lakes themselves never freeze over. During the winter Halifax (Pl. 18) and St. John (Pl. 36) are the chief eastern Canadian ports.

The Great Lakes — with the exception of Michigan — are shared between Canada and the States: the boundary passes through their middle, and the two countries also share the possession of Niagara (Pls. 114-117). The lakes are enormous inland seas, often swept by violent storms, and where 15,000-ton steamers may be seen tossing on the waves out of sight of land; where all the pleasures and dangers of ocean travelling, with sea-sickness to boot, may be experienced in the middle of the North American continent over a thousand miles from the Atlantic. Canada's share of these lakes covers an area of 35,000 square miles.

The rivers draining into the Atlantic, Hudson Bay and the Pacific are mostly swift and interrupted by waterfalls and rapids. They are singularly clear, though the sections of those flowing across the prairies, mostly in an easterly direction, are usually shallow, broad, slow and turbid. This applies also to long stretches of those flowing northwards.

Canada's greatest stream is the Mackenzie (Pls. 264, 268, 269) which accounts for half of the Arctic drainage basin. From its source, the head of the Finlay, it leaves the Rockies to cross Alberta (as the Peace River), continues into the Great Slave Lake, which it leaves as the Mackenzie proper, and then flows into the Arctic, a distance of 2,500 miles. Intimately connected with it are the great lakes Athabaska (2,842 square miles), Great Slave (10,719 sq. mls.) and Great Bear (11,821 sq. mls.). In British Columbia the swift-flowing Fraser (700 miles, Pls. 229, 230) with its cañons and mountainous setting is the chief hydrographic feature. All Canadian rivers and lakes abound in fish, a very important economic factor of the country. Another asset is the transport facilities they afford for lumbering and the timber trade, as they carry logs and rafts to the saw-mills (Pls. 30, 31, 42, 43, 130). The long rafts as they float down-stream carrying whole families with shelter huts and even cattle are a peculiar feature of the larger

waterways. The supply of hydro-electric power is of enormous importance, especially in provinces like Quebec and Ontario where there is little or no coal. The power generated by the waterfalls illuminates great cities, drives electric-cars and supplies electricity for industrial plants (Pls. 80, 132).



Economically, politically, and to a certain extent geographically, Canada may be divided into five regions:— I. The Maritime Provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island), II. Quebec and Ontario, III. The Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta), IV. British Columbia together with the Yukon Territory and, cutting across Quebec, Ontario and the North West Territories: V. The Tundra of the north which is barred from extensive settlement, and in parts uninhabitable. It lies beyond the tree-limit and forms a separate economic area containing great unlifted mineral wealth as well as rivers and lakes teeming with fish. At present the tundra and sub-tundra are mainly limited to the supply of furs. Here are huge tracts that have never been explored, and the map shows many a blank space which can only be filled after the lapse of generations and repetition of such explorations and deeds of valour as were carried out by men like Verendrye, Mackenzie, Franklin, Hearne, Thompson, Prichard, Low and many others. The conditions under which future explorers will have to labour will be as fraught with danger and hardship as those of the earlier pioneers. Here the *voyageur's* canoe in summer (Pl. 57), dog-sleighs (Pl. 266) and snow-shoes in winter will be the only means of advance, the *tripe de roche* the last resource of the starving explorer as in the days of yore. Time has left little or no mark of progress in the far north of Canada, and the explorer who ventures into her untrodden lands—and does not fly over them—will be as much in the past as his earliest predecessors, only his gun will be a breech-loader and his instruments more scientific. None of this area is snow-clad during the short summer season. When this part of Canada is opened up for exploitation of its mines and oil, population will push up there just as it did to the Klondike (Pls. 258–261) — now comparatively silent —, or just as the Americans have carried a railway up in Alaska to 65° N. And we must remember that neither of these points are as far north as many spots that are permanently inhabited by others than Eskimos.

Could we obtain a comprehensive bird's eye view of the Dominion we should find, with the exception of the prairies, the mountain tops and the tundra, that the country is one great forest in which settlements would appear as mere clearings, the rivers as silver threads and the lakes as mirrors. And if we wish to visualize the actual settled area, it is only necessary to look at a railway map and recollect that settlement extends but a few miles on both sides of the line.



We have seen that we may divide Canada into five leading areas—areas which coincide very nearly with the geological ones— . Briefly, the exterior character of these may be summed up as follows:— Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are woody, hilly and

rocky; they are rich in minerals and have stretches of excellent farm lands; the same applies to great sections of southern Quebec and Ontario (Pls. 55, 118, 119), but here the hydrography plays a greater rôle and both industry (with the exception of the steel and coal industries of Nova Scotia) and farming are more extensive. Between southern Ontario and the prairies along the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior to not far east of Winnipeg is a rocky, rough, wooded, and somewhat inhospitable country—in its major parts studded with innumerable lakes—. From Winnipeg all the way to the foot-hills of the Rockies are the prairies. When British Columbia is reached, the mountain world has begun. Where railways end there our knowledge, with the exception of that of narrow strips along some of the main rivers and lakes, is either fragmentary or ceases altogether. Look at the white patches on the most detailed map of the Dominion and you find thousands of square miles with not even a river traced, or at best a few conjectural dotted lines.



Geologically Canada also consists of five great divisions, if we omit the Arctic Archipelago⁽¹⁾:—1. The Canadian Shield, 2. The St. Lawrence Lowlands, 3. The Appalachian Region, 4. The Great Plains or Prairies, 5. The Cordilleran Region.

1) The Canadian Shield, which comprises practically the half of Canada. This rocky nucleus extends north of Lake Winnipeg to near the northern border of Saskatchewan, from whence it traverses the country in a N.W. direction to Great Bear Lake and reaches Coronation Gulf N.E. of this lake. In other words it surrounds Hudson Bay like a horseshoe, the ends of which are drawn apart. This shield is a peneplated area of crystalline Precambrian rocks and is the nucleus of the North American continent (with the exception of a small district it is within the Canadian boundaries). The average elevation is 1,500 feet, though along the northern part of the Labrador coast there are altitudes of 5—6,000 feet. The greater part of that coast is rocky and steep, much battered and torn by the fury of the Atlantic and the action of ice. This type of coast is found in Nova Scotia (Pls. 7, 28) though it is not so high and much less forbidding with its many prosperous harbours and fishing villages and tree-clad heights, whereas Newfoundland acting as a barrier to break the force of the ocean has served to protect the St. Lawrence Gulf shores to a very great extent, consequently they are not so irregular and have fewer indentations. The shield slopes down towards Hudson Bay, a sort of shallow pan, a great inland sea with an area of over half a million square miles (with James Bay, its southernmost extension) which nearly cuts Canada in two. Much of its oceanography and geography is still unknown, thus for instance the approximate shape of the Belcher Islands group (over 100 miles long) is only found on the latest maps. With the exception of Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario all Canada's great lakes are within or fringed by the Shield; as it is, it touches Lake Huron in places and passes into

(1) Of the interior of these islands we know next to nothing, and have only a fragmentary knowledge of their coasts. The character of the eastern edge of the Laurentian Plateau is continued through the greater part of Baffin. The Precambrian rocks occupying the north of Baffin Island also extend northerly and westerly into Devon and Ellesmere Islands, as well as into Boothia peninsula; the rest of the islands consist chiefly of Palaeozoic strata with Triassic and Tertiary beds. Lignite is known to occur in Baffin, Ellesmere and elsewhere.

American territory at the end of Lake Ontario. Probably it extends below the surface to a much greater extent than is generally recognized. It is a rugged country, always undulating and most rocky, and often there are enormous areas of perfectly smooth rocks (Pl. 271). But much of it is covered with rich clay soil, and on this the prosperous farms and new towns (Pl. 100) outside of the St. Lawrence Lowlands of Quebec and Ontario are found. Further opening-up of the country will doubtlessly disclose more such clay-belts. Though nearly half of the Shield is densely wooded, it is presumed that perhaps only five per cent is fit for extensive agriculture. Its main wealth is in its great forests and minerals. Spread over this Precambrian shield are Palaeozoic beds around the south-west shore of Hudson Bay forming a coastal plain which extends some two hundred miles in breadth towards the west.

To the south of the Canadian Shield are 2) The St. Lawrence Lowlands. It was here that the French settled, and they are still the centre of French culture. These lowlands are floored with Palaeozoic strata. The area is small measured by American standards, being only 36,000 square miles, or as large as Portugal. This district could support a much larger population than it does. It is practically all fertile farming land and extends from Quebec City to Lake Huron, a distance of about 600 miles. The most southerly part of Canada, the peninsula lying between Lakes Erie and Huron, also belongs to this area and is one of the most fertile in the Dominion. It is a broad level table-land sloping gradually towards the lakes. The soil is mostly sand-and-clay loam. Everywhere are prosperous farms and villages. Along many parts of the St. Lawrence in Quebec peculiar culture strata have developed. The farms on the river have a very narrow frontage, having been divided up for many generations, and are mostly long strips, sometimes extending back for miles from the banks. These parts being settled first are the most prosperous, and the comfort and culture of the *habitants* (as the French-Canadian farmers are called) are on a high level. When there was no more place on the river-front, a second series of narrow farms was extended behind, and here life is more strenuous and simple; again behind this a third series has been pushed still further back. In the first the forest has been cleared, in the second some of it is still standing, in the third the process of clearing the land is in its initial stages. Here the farmer has to repeat the work which had begun on the water-front nearly three centuries ago; he is his own carpenter, smith, cobbler and harness-maker, and much more self-supporting than the population in the two front series. Some of the women even spin and weave their own cloth and linen, and the inhabitants are more occupied in lumbering and trapping than in farming. The life of the French *habitants* of these remote districts has become familiar to the world by Louis Hémon's tragic and beautiful story "*Maria Chapdelaine*".

The shortest mention of the old French province must not omit the maple woods which, though flourishing in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, are most extensive in the Province of Quebec. In the fall the foliage slowly turns golden, purple, yellow, red and pink, and the glowing light of the sun, especially towards evening, combined with the extraordinary translucence of the air during the lingering weeks of the Indian Summer, turns the whole countryside into a fairyland steeped in the hues of the rainbow. No wonder the maple-leaf is the emblem of Canada.

3) South-east of the Great Shield lies the Appalachian Region which includes the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and the major part of Quebec lying east of the St. Lawrence. This region is the continuation of the Appalachian Mountain system that extends from near the Gulf of Mexico and finally ends in Newfoundland. But these mountains fade down in Canada to mere hills, though in Gaspé Peninsula the Shickshocks rise to 3,500 feet and there are summits another five hundred feet higher. The centre of Gaspé is almost unknown. The population, as simple and primitive as in the third culture section of the St. Lawrence described above, clings closely to the coast (Pl. 60). The northern part of New Brunswick rises to 2,500 feet where it merges into Gaspé. It is a rolling country full of hills and valleys, well served by numerous rivers of which the St. John (450 miles) flowing into the Bay of Fundy has the greatest basin north of Florida and south of the St. Lawrence. There are many lakes, but with the exception of Grand Lake (68 square miles) none are large. The greatest area of New Brunswick's underlying rock is Carboniferous. Farming at present is mostly confined to the south and the districts along the borders, but a good half of the province, most of which is densely wooded, is fit for agriculture. Mixed farming, fruit-growing, and sheep and poultry-raising are the chief and most suitable branches of agriculture. Along the Bay of Fundy are the inexhaustible "marsh lands" which have been formed from soil deposited by the extraordinary tide movements of the bay. These marshes were reclaimed by the early French colonists who erected dikes for the purpose. The soil is often 80 feet deep. The "intervale lands" along some of the rivers are also of great agricultural importance as they are annually enriched by alluvial deposits from the overflow of the streams. But lumbering is New Brunswick's chief industry. The principle forest trees there are conifers, and of these spruce accounts for over 30%. Though mineral development is backward in New Brunswick, there are great coal-fields in the areas of the Grand Lake and of Dunsinane and Beersville, and natural gas and oil occur. Near Bathurst there are iron deposits.

The Nova Scotian highlands seldom exceed 1,000 feet, except in parts of Cape Breton Island. This region is rocky and wooded, but intersected by rich level agricultural lowlands (Pl. 9). Geologically the Appalachian Region is very complicated, being disturbed and much faulted. The strata are chiefly of the Palaeozoic age. The north of Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island and a part of the Fundy Bay coast are rich in coal (Pl. 20). There is iron in the province, but its production is dormant in favour of the abundant ore brought by sea direct to the big steel works from Newfoundland. The surface of Nova Scotia is conspicuously unequal, causing the presence of many small lakes. The scenery, like that of New Brunswick, is diversified and picturesque (Pl. 8). Nova Scotia forms a peninsula on the east of the Dominion. Two natural divisions are the mainland and Cape Breton Island. The most striking geographical peculiarity of the island is a great salt water lake called Bras d'Or, an arm of the sea around which the island is grouped. There are more than a dozen excellent harbours on the Nova Scotia coast, first in importance being Halifax (Pl. 18). As indicated above, Nova Scotia is a well watered country, but owing to the narrow peninsula-formation of the province the rivers are short. The wealth of fish in the waters around Nova Scotia

is a great asset to the country, and the fish in the provincial coat-of-arms expresses this. The fertile Annapolis valley, which is 70 miles in length and about 10—15 wide, is a long string of apple orchards (Pl. 23) producing 2,000,000 barrels of fruit annually. Here land costs as much as \$ 1,000 an acre. Although Nova Scotia has a growing iron and steel industry (Pl. 12) and a limitless coal supply, agriculture is her leading source of wealth, though with the exception of the Annapolis Valley and the diked lands (Pl. 21), the counterpart of those in New Brunswick across the Bay of Fundy, there are no wide or continuous stretches of cultivated soil. About 60% of the province is still forest land and many parts are untouched or even unexplored, and have an abundance of fish and big and small game. The little province of Prince Edward Island (12,284 square miles), the "Garden of the Gulf" (Pls. 47—53), though belonging to the Appalachian Region hardly betrays her connection. The surface is undulating, the highest land being only about 300 feet above sea-level, and, owing to the gentleness of the slopes, nowhere presents obstacles to cultivation. Because of its great fertility it is the most densely populated province of Canada. While there is no grand scenery, there are many beautiful vistas. The views over many a winding river, about the numerous harbours and bays, with snug farms throughout the country, equipped with good roomy comfortable houses and buildings (Pl. 53) with groves of scattered trees of spruce, birch, beech and maple sloping down to the water's edge, give a park-like appearance to the face of the land, and evidence of the natural wealth with which the soil is blessed. Prince Edward Island was the birthplace of the modern fur-farming industry, and is still far ahead of its rivals (Pl. 46).

4) The Great Plains or Prairies (Pls. 138, 139, 141 143, 161—168) are the wheat-bin of Canada, as well as the youngest geological area. They are underlain by Palaeozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary strata and cover a surface of 635,000 square miles, that is to say they are larger than the British Isles, Germany, France and Italy together. Their width on the southern boundary is 800 miles which gradually narrows and falls towards the north. A third of the plains (the southern part) is treeless (Pl. 161), but as one proceeds northwards, first clumps of trees, giving the country a park-like appearance, are met with, and then gradually forests close in on the traveller. These plains rise slowly as one moves westwards. The southern parts consist of three terraces or escarpments, the easterly one being about 200 to 1,000 feet high, the middle one 1,800—2,600 and the westerly one 2,000—3,500. The soil is immensely fertile and consists of a large proportion of vegetable matter and accumulations of nitrogenous organic substance. For untold generations the prairies have been clothed with humus forming plant life. With proper rotation they need no fertilizers.

Where once millions of buffalos roamed and the Indian hunter had the country to himself, there are now large towns, thriving settlements, endless fields of grain and prosperous farms. Life on the prairie has no longer the character of isolation and loneliness that was but a short time ago its great disadvantage. The telephone, motor-car and wireless have changed all that. Nevertheless, the character of its vastness remains, and in many places farms are miles and miles apart. In the newer districts the lonely cabin of some settler will be found in complete isolation (Pl. 159). In an

incredibly short time, however, railroads have been pushed into new districts, often at the rate of six miles a day, and towns sprung up almost over night. A few car-loads of boards with a selection of window-sashes and ready-made doors are unloaded and up goes the hotel, store and land-agent's office; another load of timber and some sheets of corrugated iron serve for a church. When the water-tower is put up and the telegraph-operator, station-master and post-master (all combined in one person) hangs out the name of the "depot", the town is complete. When the first siding is laid it becomes a city.

The prairie is the place for the man who wants elbow-room and unlimited horizons, for the man who is willing to work hard and take the rough with the smooth. The spirit of the prairies is happily expressed in the following lines taken from a poem which appeared in the *Toronto Globe* some years ago; though settlement has left "Selkirk" very far east: —

"Put me somewhere west of Selkirk
When the prairie roses bloom,
Where you run clean out of fences,
And a man has elbow-room."

5) Whereas in the east the Appalachians are an ancient and eroded mountain system, the Cordilleran counterpart in the west, being geologically much younger, still stands as an imposing pile of mountain chains (Pls. 181 *et seq.*) which are the continuation of the mountains extending from Panama and which pass on into Alaska. They again are the continuation of the South American Andean chain. The territory occupied by these mountains in Canada is 620,000 square miles. They fill the whole of British Columbia and a great part of the Yukon. The best way to picture this area is to realize that it may be compared with Switzerland multiplied by forty. The western mountains have three main parallel systems with lower mountains and high plateaux in between. The most easterly are the Rockies, the middle is the so-called Interior Plateau, where there are valleys from 1,000 to 3,000 feet deep, and the westerly the Coast Range. The islands of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte, together with the innumerable smaller ones near the coast, are the remains of another parallel chain. The highest mountain in the Cordilleran Region is Mt. Logan (19,850 feet) in the Yukon, and in the Rockies Mount Robson (13,068 feet, Pls. 220, 223—226).

The Yukon Territory (207,000 square miles) belongs to the Cordilleran System, where the mountains are higher than anywhere else in Canada, where there are more glaciers and perhaps the most imposing scenes of nature. The mighty Yukon River has its head-waters here. It is 1,765 miles long; about a third of its length is in the Dominion (Pls. 258, 260). Much of the Yukon region consists of numerous plateaux intersected along the watersheds and in the south-west by high and diversified mountain ranges. There are several great lakes such as Kluane (184 square miles), Teslin (245 sq. mls.), Tagish (138 sq. mls.) and Aishihik (107 sq. mls.). Parts of Lakes Tagish and Teslin are, however, in British Columbia. Through the discovery of the Klondike goldfields (Pl. 259) in 1894, the country sprang into prominence and very soon there was

a gold-rush only equalled by that of California in the forties. The peak of production was reached in 1900 when 22½ million dollars worth of gold were lifted. Dawson City (Pls. 260, 261) had then about 20,000 inhabitants, and the whole Territory another 10,000. At present the population of the Territory has sunk to under 5,000 and that of Dawson to 1,000. Life in the Klondike was not of the Bret Hartelian type, for the government maintained order against heavy odds; nevertheless, there were gambling houses and saloons where bar-girls were making \$ 750 a week and dancing-girls \$ 200. A cook could ask \$ 100 a month—no wonder that a plate of soup cost \$ 2. Gold dust was weighed over the counter for goods; beggars became millionaires and often gambled themselves back to beggary. For the rest, Jack London and Robert Service have done for the Klondike what Bret Harte did for California, and it is to their works we must turn if we want to see what life was like there in the “old days”.



With a country stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from a latitude in the south corresponding with that of Rome to far beyond the Arctic Circle in the north, and with every variety of altitude, with ocean currents of various temperatures washing her coasts and the great inland sea Hudson Bay in the centre of the country together with the vast lakes on her southern borders, to say nothing of the other great lakes scattered over the face of the Dominion, with the impeding wall of the Cordilleras in the west acting as barriers to the wind, and finally the prairies exposed to the full blast of winter blizzards and summer storms—including cyclones—, it is evident that Canada has almost every variety of climate.

The west coast is mild with as great an annual rainfall as 100 inches, and may otherwise be compared with that of England. Whereas the Coast Range catches the moisture of the Pacific winds and causes the wet climate of western British Columbia, the interior is deprived of much of this moisture, and the plateaux are drier, with hotter summers and colder winters. The northern part of the British Columbian coast (including much of the Alaskan “Pan-Handle”) may be compared with Scotland. The mean winter temperature of Vancouver is 39, that of the Lower Fraser country 37; the mean summer temperatures are respectively 55 and 61. The great plains have a distinctly “continental” climate: very cold winters and very hot summers. In the latter season the temperature sometimes rises to 98 and more, in winter it may fall to 48 below zero. Alberta has one peculiarity, namely the Chinook wind. This warm southerly wind will bring the mercury from 20 below zero to 40 above within a few hours, hence much of the Alberta prairie is often bare all winter. Manitoba is the coldest prairie province and also the hottest. Ontario’s climate is much affected by the Great Lakes in the south and Hudson Bay in the north, and the summers are not so hot as on the prairies, nor the winters (around the lakes) so cold. But the northern part is almost Arctic owing to the influence of Hudson Bay, although the southern part of the Bay is on the same latitude as the south of England. The temperature in Toronto falls to about —12 in January and rises to about 92 and over in July. The older settled part of the Province of Quebec is colder than the lake shores of Ontario; more snow falls and the St. Lawrence is often

ice-bound, whereas the Great Lakes do not freeze over. In summer it is hotter than around the lakes with the exception of the Niagara Peninsula and the districts immediately south and west of it. The mean January daily temperature of Montreal is 12.7, that of July 69.1. The Maritime Provinces are of course influenced by the Atlantic. The summer there is later than in southern England. Nova Scotia is not so cold as Ontario or the St. Lawrence valley, as it is tempered by the vicinity of the Gulf Stream. The interior of New Brunswick is mostly very cold with a heavy snowfall. The minimum temperature on record in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is —17 and the maximum 98.7. The harbours of the Maritime Provinces are open all the year round from Cape Breton Island to St. John, New Brunswick. The northern limit of wheat in Canada is a useful indicator of climatic conditions. In Alberta it is as far north as 60°, in Saskatchewan it draws south to 55°, in Manitoba to 52°, and in the east it includes roughly Gaspé Peninsula and the whole of the Maritime provinces, with the exception of the extreme north of Cape Breton Island. Of course altitudes also play a great rôle. In the west the protection afforded to Alberta and the south-western part of the North West Territories by the Rockies permits wheat to grow as far north as 63°, where the great length of the summer days is an important ripening agent. The limit of wheat cultivation is slowly receding northwards as settlement pushes further afield, and agriculture is now carried on successfully in districts which, a generation ago, were considered uninhabitable.



Though Canada was discovered as early as 1497 by John Cabot, a Genoese in the service of Henry VII. of England, it was not till 1608 that the first settlement of a permanent character was made at Quebec by Samuel de Champlain, a French captain, who had previously gained a footing for France in Acadia, as the Maritime Provinces of to-day were then called. The first settlement made there was in 1605 on the Annapolis Basin under the name of Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal). Thus the French were in North America two years before the English were in Jamestown, Virginia. Between 1497 and 1608 various abortive attempts had been made to settle at different points on the St. Lawrence, in which the French played a leading part, and Jacques Cartier, a Breton sailor, spent the winter of 1535 at Quebec. It was he who christened the country *La Nouvelle France*. He sailed three times to Canada. But Champlain is the real father of the country, and it was he who established the French there permanently. England obtained possession of Canada through the victory of Wolfe in 1759. He first assisted in reducing Louisburg, the great French fortress on the north-east coast of Cape Breton Island, and then sailed up the St. Lawrence and finally took Quebec (13th September 1759) where both he and his brave opponent, the Marquis of Montcalm, were killed. A monument is erected to their united memories in Quebec, and it is symbolical of the unity of the two races in Canada. The inscription runs:

*Mortem Virtus Communem
Famam Historia
Monumentum Posteritas
Dedit.*

Acadia had already been taken by combined English and American forces in 1710, and, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton Island, was ceded to Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). Halifax was founded in 1749 as a rival to Louisbourg.

The Canadians are a hardy energetic race. The climatic rigours they have to contend with in many parts steel them, breed men of determination and muscle and weed out feeble elements. This is no country for the weak and idle. The dividing line between Canada and the United States happens to leave the former almost completely in northern climatic conditions and seems to destine her population to become the Scandinavians and Scotch counterparts on the North American continent.

The population of Canada to-day is nine millions (8,788,483 according to the census of 1921). This means that there are only 2.44 to the square mile. Over 71% of the inhabitants dwell to the east of the prairie provinces, and of the total number the St. Lawrence Basin accounts for about 60%. The proportion in favour of the east will not remain at its present figure, as the tide of immigration is to the prairie provinces; thus in 1901 the percentage of population east of the prairies was 80, and in 1911 but 76. The east has depended more on natural increase, the west on immigration. But the advantages offered by the east are equal to those of the west and there is no reason to favour the latter at the expense of the former. The dominant races in Canada are the British with 4,868,000, and the French with 2,452,000. They are followed by the Germans, the figures for whom are quoted officially as being 294,000, a number not including either Austrians or Germanic Swiss, nor many registered as belonging to other races in Central and Eastern Europe. The Teutonic element in Canada is very much greater than these figures indicate if we take into account Scandinavians (167,000) and Dutch (118,000), and allow that not only are Anglo Saxons, as the name implies, in great measure a Nordic race, but that the people of Normandy who contributed 19.5 per cent of the original French emigrants to Canada were also of Nordic Stock. Although the majority of the French live in the Province of Quebec, they are met with all over the Dominion, and French names of towns and settlements are found from the east to the Rockies. The increase of the French on the North American continent is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of a people. Certainly not more than a total of 10,000 French went originally to Canada and Acadia. At the time of the English conquest they had reached a figure of 75,000 (taking the highest estimate) for the whole of the country. To-day their descendants number, according to various calculations, 3½ to 4 millions of whom, as we have seen, about 2½ millions are in Canada. If we study the development of the French race in the Dominion we shall find that in spite of its great increase it is slowly though almost imperceptibly losing ground as compared with the total population, and once a renewed flood of immigrants sets in, the percentage will be more rapidly reduced, unless the French-Canadians can induce more of their compatriots to return from across the border, a policy which is being vigorously advocated, as well as induce Belgians and French to come over from Europe, though there is little likelihood of the latter coming to any appreciable extent. The explanation of their enormous increase is solely in the fertility of the race. In 1670 it was as high as 63 per thousand, though in 1920 it had dropped to 33.3 per thousand. Nevertheless, families of 10 to 15 children

are not at all rare, and there are records of even greater numbers. Mr. E. Farrar tells us that in the little town of Beauport 27 children were present at the funeral of the 28th. A former minister of education in the Province of Quebec was the 26th child of his parents.

Apart from the Acadian French in the Maritime Provinces, this part of Canada has a strong Scotch element, and Germans in Lunenburg and surroundings. The total number of Germans in Nova Scotia is about 30,000. The population of Ontario is markedly British-Canadian, and the tradition of the United Loyalists, who came in at the secession of the States and afterwards, is very powerful. The population of Toronto (over half a million) is 85% British, though American influence is more noticeable in Ontario than further east, and this becomes still more pronounced as one proceeds westwards. Ontario, too, has German enclaves, especially in Kitchener and neighbourhood. It is in the Prairie Provinces where the greatest number of races congregate. Here they are inextricably mixed. French, Germans and Russians are found living peacefully together, and what seems impossible in Europe is quite possible in Canada under the British flag. The great influx of Americans into the Prairie Provinces hardly affects the picture as to the admixture of nationalities, for these immigrants represent just as many different races, though they have mostly been Americanised; thus, whether one is north or south of the prairie boundaries, the general cultural atmosphere is much more American than British, and yet this is mainly of a superficial character. Professor G. M. Wrong, an eminent Canadian historian, tells us: "Canada is not becoming Americanised, if this means that she is drawing closer politically to the United States, on the contrary, just because she has a growing confidence in her own self, she is daily growing further away from any thought of political union with that country." American (and Canadian) tariffs have raised a wall between the two countries; different climatic conditions which fortuitously coincide with the boundaries, and above all the east-westerly direction of Canadian railways, are all tending to develop a distinct Canadian nationality, though Canada's future must always be intimately bound up with that of the States. Beyond the Rocky Mountains she may be said to be standing shoulder to shoulder with her southern neighbour rather than face to face, for the attention of the two countries is concentrated on the Pacific and its growing problems.

British Columbia, with over half a million inhabitants, has only a small foreign element. Both the cities of Vancouver and Victoria (especially the latter) are pronouncedly British-Canadian in culture and sentiment. But it is in British Columbia that most of the Asiatic population (50,000) of Canada is concentrated, an element that gives rise to inter-Canadian and inter-Imperial troubles and constitutes a dangerous racial and political problem, the fundamental difficulty being the clash of two cultures and competition in cheap labour. It is for this reason that a restrictive policy is pursued which leads to friction with Japan and China on the one hand and with India—who claims the rights of British citizenship within the Empire—on the other.

The Amerinds (Pls. 276 *et seq.*) of Canada, whose original number has usually been greatly exaggerated, now amount to 110,814. They are distributed all over the Dominion, though more than 80 per cent live in Ontario, British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces. But most are in reserves set apart for them, where they are well

taken care of and provided for by the government. As a whole they are a prosperous peaceful community. Those who do not live in reserves are important as fur-hunters; they are also excellent guides and are much occupied in salmon fishing on the British Columbia coast. Some have become doctors and lawyers, and prominent members of the community. There is no racial prejudice against the Indians in Canada as there is against the Negroes in the United States. Whether the Amerinds will slowly die out and go down before contact with civilization, is a moot question. The number will probably remain stationary.

Whatever the future of the Red Man may be, he has left his indelible mark on the map of Canada that he who runs may read and reconstruct the past. As one travels from east to west the old Indian names seem to sing to us: Musquodoboit, Miramachi, Madawaska, Ottawa, Niagara, Toronto, Abitibi, Timigami, Manitoba, Winnipeg, Athabaska, Saskatchewan, Okanagan, Owekano. To the Indians we owe tobacco, maize, potatoes, pumpkins, sunflowers, and many herbs such as sassafras and ginseng. Several of their words have become common property: hickory, moccasin, moose, toboggan, tomahawk, totem, wampum, wapiti and wigwam; as well as some of their picturesque expressions such as: "to smoke the peace-pipe", "to bury the hatchet", etc.



Canada is almost self-sustaining. If there are some things she does not produce, there are many of which she has a monopoly, and the West Indies (a sort of Canadian tropical annexe which is already closely connected by Trade Agreements and lines of transportation) supply Canada with the most needful tropical products. Although Canada is pre-eminently an agricultural country, yet the development of her towns has been very remarkable, and to-day 50% of the population is urban. Still, it would be wrong to deduce from this that the output of agricultural products has been, or is likely to be, affected by this townward movement. The time is approaching when the United States will no longer be able, or willing, to export wheat; indeed, the tendency of the States is to disappear from the ranks of food-exporting countries. Canada will step into her place and will be able to fill the gap. The Dominion, with 9,000,000 inhabitants, is producing 44 bushels of wheat per head, that is to say, about 400 millions annually, of which she needs a quarter herself, whereas the States are only producing 6 bushels per head (the average for the last 10 years being 585 millions), and the export surplus may soon cease altogether. America's immigration policy has become negative; that of Canada is affirmative. She would be in some danger of financial trouble if she were not to favour a forward immigration policy. With her vast 36,000 miles of railroads, of which about 22,000 are owned by the nation and the rest by the Canadian Pacific, extensive canal system, great public institutions and enormous unsettled areas, she is somewhat in the position of a youth in a suit of clothes several sizes too large for him: he must grow if he is not to be hampered by his garments: she must grow by immigration if she is to prosper. What Europe's attitude to Canada should be has been felicitously epitomised by Errol Bouchette, a French-Canadian writer on economics:—

"L'intérêt et le devoir manifeste de l'Europe est de favoriser le développement en Amérique d'une puissance qui deviendra le contrepoids des États-Unis".

If Canada's basic industry is agriculture, her manufactures represent about an equal sum (one and a half thousand million dollars). The products of her forests realize some three hundred million dollars, that of her mines somewhat less. Her electric power (mainly generated from the waterfalls) is calculated at an annual value of about one hundred millions; her fisheries produce half that sum. Canadian exports, being over \$ 1,271,000,000, exceed her imports by a quarter of that figure. In export trade per head the Dominion stands third amongst the nations of the world, being only outstripped in this respect by New Zealand and Australia. The United States are Canada's chief customer though, owing to high American tariffs, trade between the two countries may be affected; the United Kingdom is her next best customer.



If this book succeeds in conveying an impression of some of the peculiar features and beauties of Canada ⁽¹⁾, the merit will not be the author's. It will be due to those who so generously placed photographs at his disposal. Details of sources and acknowledgments will be found on P. XX. No doubt many will consider that several views have been omitted which should have been included, and that others should have been omitted. Such remissness must be laid at the author's door alone. For the rest, there were also technical difficulties to be contended with; these made it sometimes impossible to adhere strictly to geographical sequence. Finally: *de gustibus non est disputandum*.



(1) Only a couple of views of the Arctic districts have been included, as a separate volume in this series ("Orbis Terrarum") will be devoted to the Arctic (and Antarctic).

A C K N O W L E D G M E N T S

The Department of the Interior, Ottawa provided the photographs for Plates 69, 79, 83-85, 180, 181, 186, 188-191, 197, 200, 202, 204, 206, 211, 213, 216, 220, 255, 256, 258-261, 263-265, 267-269; The Natural Resources Intelligence Service for Pls. 12, 31, 41, 42, 97, 125, 139, 150, 154-156, 159, 160, 194, 199, 209, 244; The Department of Trade & Commerce, Ottawa for Pls. 2, 8, 30, 32, 33, 37, 40, 56, 80, 91, 103-110, 115, 117-119, 123, 124, 128, 136, 140-142, 167, 185, 192, 193, 201, 208, 225, 226, 229, 231 (234 photo courtesy Exhibits & Publicity Bureau), 236, 238-240, 243, 252, 254, 277 (278 photo copyright Dodson), 286, 288; The Department of Mines, Ottawa for Pls. 13, 20, 28, 51, 101, 111, 151, 161, 230, 271-273, 275, 276, 279, 280-284, 287; The Department of Immigration & Colonization, Ottawa for Pl. 138; The Canadian National Railways for Pls. 1, 3, 7, 18, 46, 57-60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 72, 74, 76, 78, 82, 90, 99, 100, 113, 121, 126, 127, 129, 130, 132, 137, 207, 210, 223, 224, 249, 250, 253, 257, 262, 285; The Canadian Pacific Railway for Pls. 9, 21, 23, 35, 36, 38, 39, 43-45, 47, 52, 53, 70, 73 (75 photo copyright J. Hayward, Montreal), 86, 89, 91, 94, 95, 131, 133, 134, 143-145, 153, 165, 169, 177, 178, 183, 184, 187, 195, 196, 198, 212, 214, 215, 217-219, 221, 222, 227, 228, 233; The Department of Industries & Immigration, Nova Scotia for Pls. 17, 19 (27 photo copyright P. Yates, Digby); The Agent-General for Nova Scotia, London for Pls. 10, 14, 22, 24; The Department of Lands & Mines, New Brunswick for Pl. 34; The Agent-General for Ontario, London for Pl. 120; The Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Quebec for Pls. 54, 55, 81; The Commissioner of Publications, Saskatchewan for Pls. 152, 157, 158; The Department of Agriculture, Alberta for Pls. 162, 163 (photo copyrights A. Pollard, Calgary), 164, 166 (photo copyrights McDermick), 168, 170, 176 (photo copyrights J. T. Parker, High River Alta.) (176 courtesy British & Colonial Press Ltd., Montreal), 179 (photo copyright W. J. Oliver, Calgary), 203, 205; The Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. for Pls. 65 (112 photo copyright S. J. Hayward, Montreal), 98 (photo copyright Notman, Montreal); The Hudson's Bay Company for Pls. 102, 149, 251, 266, 270, 274; The Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria for Pls. 241, 242, 245-248; The Toronto Publicity Bureau for Pls. 116, 122; The Winnipeg Board of Trade for Pls. 146 (147 photo copyright British & Colonial Press Ltd., Winnipeg); The Vancouver Publicity Bureau for Pls. 232 (237 photo copyright L. Frank), 235; Rice Studio Ltd., Montreal for Pls. 67, 87, 88, 92, 93 (copyrights Rice Studio, Ltd.); Board of Trade, Summerside, P. E. I. for Pls. 48, 49 (photo copyrights Bayer, Charlottetown); Prince Edward Island Tourist Association for Pl. 50 (copyright Bayer); J. E. Bailey, Esq., Killarney, Man. for Pl. 148; M. F.-X. Chouinard, Quebec for Pl. 71; The late Professor J. M. Clarke, Albany for Pl. 61; H. McDoughall, Esq., Truro for Pls. 15, 16 (photo copyrights Sponagle); Professor R. De L. French, Montreal for Pls. 135, 182; Mgr. Ryl. Bank of Canada, Guysborough for Pl. 11; Publishers Photo Service, 426-5th Av. N. Y. for Pl. 114 (copyright); P. Yates, Esq., Digby for Pls. 25, 26, 29 (copyright).

I must give expression to my very great sense of gratitude to the above for their kindness in providing me with photographs and permitting me to reproduce them.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1 L'Île Percée and Percée Village, Province of Quebec. Situated at E. end of Gaspé Peninsula. See also Pl. 61.

Nova Scotia

- 2, 3 Pollack fishing off coast of Nova Scotia. The fish on the provincial coat-of-arms indicates the importance of the fishing industry, which has a total value of over \$ 10,000,000 yearly.
- 4 Fish-drying on racks, Lunenburg.—Lunenburg (pop. 3000), important fishing centre with ship-building yards, 70 miles S.W. of Halifax.
- 5 Oxen with cart of dried cod-fish, Lunenburg.
- 6 Ship-Building, Lunenburg.
- 7 L'Anse-au-Loup, Cape Breton Island, 9 miles N.E. of Sydney. The coast here being exposed to the fury of the Atlantic is carved into fantastic forms.
- 8 Typical rural town in Nova Scotia. This view conveys a good idea of the Nova Scotian landscape.
- 9 Harvesting in Nova Scotia. The value of agricultural produce in Nova Scotia is about \$ 30,000,000 annually.
- 10 Canso. Small seaport (pop. 2,000) near Cape Canso. Terminus of several Atlantic cables.
- 11 Water Street, Guysborough. Fishing-town (pop. 1,000) on Chedabucto Bay. E. coast.
- 12 Steel-Works, Sydney (N. E. coast C. B. I., pop. 25,000, 1921), important harbour, coal mining, centre of flourishing steel and iron industry.
- 13 Valley of St. Mary River. The St. Mary River (60 mls.) flows into the Atlantic on the S. E. coast of N. S.
- 14 Barry Brothers' Mill, Pictou County.
- 15 Joe Howe Falls, Victoria Park, Truro, a picturesque and thriving town (pop. 7,000) on Salmon River, 3 mls. from Cobequid Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy.
- 16 Victoria Park (1,000 acres), Truro (cf. No. 15).
- 17 Parliament Buildings, Halifax, built 1818.

18 Halifax Harbour: one of the safest and finest in the world (6 mls. long by 1 long). Halifax is the capital of Nova Scotia (pop. 59,000), was founded in 1749.

19 Chester (pop. 900) on Mahone Bay, 53 mls. W. of Halifax, a fashionable summer-resort, founded in 1760.

20 Coal Mine Point, South Joggins, on Chignecto Bay (end of Fundy Bay). Geologically one of the most interesting points on the continent. The coal seams are exposed along the coast for a distance of 10 miles.

21 Grand Pré Dyke Lands: a rich agricultural district south of Minas Basin. The hills on the horizon are the Cobequid ranges. This district has become celebrated by Longfellow's "Evangeline".

22 Beach Hill, King's County. 3 mls. S. of Kentville, eastern end of Annapolis Valley. See No. 23.

23 Apple orchard, Annapolis Valley. The Annapolis Valley lies parallel with the Bay of Fundy, between the North and South Mountains, and is a celebrated fruit district. About 2,000,000 barrels of apples are grown in this valley yearly.

24 Bear River Village, Annapolis County, 5 mls. S. of Annapolis Basin (pop. 600).

25, 26 Digby Waterfront and Digby Basin. Digby (pop. 1,300), a popular summer resort on Annapolis Basin celebrated for its beautiful situation and surroundings.

27 Barton Road, Digby County, on Mary Bay, 8 mls. S.W. from Digby (25, 26).

28 Cape St. Mary, most westerly point of Nova Scotia mainland.

29 Digby Gap, looking from Bay of Fundy: the narrow entrance to Annapolis Basin.

New Brunswick

- 30 "Chuting" timber into river. The logs run down a slide or "chute" into the river where they are made up into rafts and floated to the saw-mills.

- 31 Rolling logs into river for shipment.
- 32 Sardine fishing. The so-called sardine in Canada is a really young herring.
- 33 Moose leaving stream. There are still great numbers of moose in the dense forests of New Brunswick which is a veritable hunters' paradise. A game refuge in the N. centre of the country consists of 400 sq. mls. Here all forms of game are safe from molestation.
- 34 Landscape in southern New Brunswick.
- 35 Old Road House.
- 36 St. John. Largest town and most important port of New Brunswick (pop. 70,000), situated on Bay of Fundy at mouth of St. John River (450 mls. long).
- 37 Reversible Falls, St. John. The tide here ranges from 13 to 30 feet. The narrow throat of the gorge does not admit tide as fast as it rises, nor discharge it as fast as it ebbs. This causes at every tide the reversing falls.
- 38 Algonquin Hotel, belongs to the C. P. R.; St. Andrews (pop. 1,000) is situated on the mouth of St. Croix River (the W. frontier stream of the province) and Passamaquoddy Bay. It is a very fashionable summer-resort and port.
- 39 Main Street, Fredericton. Fredericton (pop. 8,000) the capital of New Brunswick, was founded as early as 1692. It is situated on the St. John River 86 mls. N.W. of St. John.
- 40 Salmon fishing on Restigouche River. This river (130 mls.) flows into Chaleur Bay and is said to be the best salmon fishing stream in the world.
- 41 Fishing Boat, Seal Cove Harbour, Grand Manan Island. The island (pop. 2,500) is situated at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, 8 miles off the coast of Maine.
- 42 A New Brunswick river of logs (Tobique River). This river is famous for its scenery and fishing and is an important north-eastern tributary of the St. John.
- 43 Log jam, Madawaska River. This river enters the north-western corner of New Brunswick from the Province of Quebec and is a tributary of the St. John.
- 44 Woodstock (pop. 1,500), a thriving market-town in centre of rich agricultural district on confluence of the St. John and Meduxnekeag Rivers.
- 45 Grand Falls, St. John River, 2 miles from the United States frontier, 60 feet high. The water-power of these falls is estimated at 60,000 H.P.

Prince Edward Island

- 46 Fox Farm. The first fox and other fur-bearing animal farms were established in P. E. I. in 1887. The fox on Pl. 46 is a silver fox. There are about 350 fox ranches on the island with 12,000 foxes. A pair of good breeding silver foxes have fetched as much as \$ 35,000.
- 47 Farm Scene.
- 48 Harbour entrance Charlottetown (pop. 12,500), the capital of the Province, founded 1768, is situated on an excellent harbour on the south of the island.
- 49 Parliament Buildings, Charlottetown.
- 50 Experimental Farm.
- 51 Hunter River, typical Prince Edward Island village, in centre of the island.
- 52 Prince Edward Island Farmhouse.
- 53 Farmhouse, Tryon District. South.

Province of Quebec

- 54 Collecting maple-sap for sugar. The art of maple-sugar making was learned from the Indians. About 20,000,000 lbs. are made annually, of which three-quarters come from the province of Quebec.
- 55 Dairy Herd.
- 56 Farming scene. Knowlton, a village on Brome Lake in southern Quebec, 14 miles from the American frontier.
- 57 French - Canadian guide, Laurentides Park. This park lies between the city of Quebec and Lake St. John and has an area of 3,271 square miles. Canada has many such parks which are set aside to preserve the forests and game and to serve as health resorts and for public pleasure.

- 58 French-Canadians. There are 2,500,000 French-Canadians in Canada of whom nearly 1,900,000 live in the Province of Quebec. The French-Canadians are practically all descendants of the 65,000 original French inhabitants in the country when Canada came under the British flag in 1763. The total number of their descendants in America amounts to nearly 4,000,000.
- 59 Gannets on Bonaventure Island. Bonaventure Island is situated 2 mls. from S.E. end of Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is a small rocky island 400 feet high and the breeding place of innumerable sea-birds, above all of the gannet (*Sula bassana*).
- 60 Gaspé Cod Fishing Station, at eastern end of Gaspé Peninsula on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- 61 L'Île Percée. This red and yellow limestone island is one of the geological wonders of North America. It is pierced by an arch, hence its name, and is situated off the Gaspé coast 2 mls. N.W. of Bonaventure Island (Pl. 59).
- 62 Gaspé Bay. East end of Gaspé Peninsula.
- 63 Matapédia River Valley. The river (40 mls.) of this beautiful valley falls into the Restigouche River near Bay Chaleur.
- 64 St. Lawrence River at Bic; 333 mls. N. E. of Montreal. Bic is a well-known watering place.
- 65—67 Cape Trinity (1,500 ft.), Saguenay River (112 miles). This fjord-like stream flows due east into the St. Lawrence from Lake St. John. Its particular character is that of sternness and gloom. The Grande Décharge is the northern of the two tremendous rapids carrying the waters of the St. John into the Saguenay. A huge hydro-electric power plant is under construction there.
- 68 St. François (pop. 3,300), small town on Chaudière River 50 mls. S.E. of Quebec.
- 69 Montmorency Falls (265 ft.), Montmorency River, 6½ mls. N. E. of Quebec before confluence of the Montmorency with the St. Lawrence River (North shore) opposite the Isle of Orléans.
- 70 Quebec, the capital of the Province, 730 mls. from the Atlantic, great port on the St. Lawrence River, founded 1608, centre of French-Canadian culture (population nearly 120,000 of which 90,000 are French).
- 71 The Citadel (Quebec), 300 feet above the St. Lawrence River.
- 72 Sous le Cap Street, Quebec.
- 73 Rue du Parloir, Quebec.
- 74 Place Royale, Quebec.
- 75 The Cardinal's Palace, Quebec, built 1844.
- 76 Houses of Parliament, Quebec, built 1886.
- 77 Château Frontenac Hotel, Quebec, belongs to the Canadian Pacific Railway.
- 78 Quebec Bridge, length 3,240 feet; main span 1,800 ft.; 150 ft. above and 101 ft. under water, completed 1918, one of the largest bridges in the world.
- 79 Chaudière Falls (130 ft.), Chaudière River, 10 mls. S.W. of Quebec.
- 80 Grand Mère, Laurentide Pulp Mill. Grand Mère (pop. 8,000) on N. side of St. Lawrence River, 27 mls. N. of Three Rivers.
- 81 Railway Bridge, Portneuf City (pop. 1,000), 35 mls. S.W. of Quebec, St. Lawrence N. shore.
- 82 Métis River Falls, on a small stream, S. shore of the St. Lawrence, about 325 miles N. E. of Quebec.
- 83, 84 Fort Lennox, Ile Aux Noix, Richelieu River, 10 mls. N. of the American boundary, built in the early years of the 19th century, one of the battle-grounds for the possession of Canada.
- 85 Ruins of Fort Chambly, 20 mls. S.W. of Montreal on Richelieu River, first built in 1665.
- 86 Montreal (pop. 850,000), founded 1642, largest city in Canada, beautifully situated at foot of Mount Royal on north bank of St. Lawrence which is nearly 2 miles wide at this point. Montreal is also the greatest commercial, financial and shipping centre of the Dominion. With half a million French inhabitants it is the fourth largest French-speaking town in the world.
- 87 Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal.
- 88 Dominion Square, Montreal.

- 89 Windsor Street Station, the chief station of the C. P. R.
 - 90 Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal, built 1824.
 - 91 Château de Ramezay, Montreal, built about 1705. Originally a governor's residence, now a museum.
 - 92 Bank of Montreal with statue of Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal.
 - 93 St. James Street, Montreal, one of the chief business thoroughfares of the city.
 - 94 St. James' Cathedral, Montreal, commenced 1870.
 - 95 Grain Elevator, Montreal, capacity 2,600,000 bushels.
 - 96 Montreal Harbour, approximately 1,000 miles from the ocean, the first grain-handling port and in point of foreign trade being second on the North American continent only to New York.
 - 97 Cold Storage Plant, Montreal.
 - 98 Steamer in Lachine Rapids (St. Lawrence River), 5 mls. S. of Montreal.
 - 99 Landscape near Shawbridge, 35 mls. N.W. of Montreal.
 - 100 The beginnings of a town, Amos (pop. 1,500), centre of new colonization district, 430 mls. W. of Quebec, 180 mls S. of James Bay.
 - 101 Falls of the Rivière du Lièvre, 30 mls. N. of Ottawa.
 - 102 Rupert House, Hudson Bay Trading fort on mouth of Rupert River, James Bay, founded 1667.
- Ontario
- 103 Lumber Camp, Northern Ontario.
 - 104 Library of Parliament, Ottawa.
 - 105 Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. Originally built 1859-1865, burnt 1916, and now rebuilt.
 - 106 Rideau Hall, Governor-General's residence, Ottawa.
 - 107 Château Laurier Hotel, Ottawa. Belongs to the Canadian National Railways.
 - 108 Sunset on the Ottawa River. Ottawa (pop. 117,000), established in 1857 as the capital of Canada; magnificently situated on the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers, residence of the Governor-General.
 - 109 Along Government Driveway, Ottawa.
 - 110, 111 Chaudière Falls, Ottawa River, Ottawa.
 - 112 Bonnie View Island, Thousand Islands. The expansion of the St. Lawrence at the N. E. end of Lake Ontario contains about 1,700 rocky, wooded islands, many with summer-resorts and country houses.
 - 113 The Palisades, Petawawa River, Algonquin Park. The stream (95 miles) is remarkable for its bold rocky banks; its headwaters are in the Park.
 - 114-117 Niagara Falls.
 - 118, 119 Niagara Fruit District. Between Lakes Ontario and Erie, W. of Niagara River. One of the most fertile districts in Canada, where there are miles of peach and apple orchards and extensive vineyards and tobacco fields.
 - 120 Steamer on Lake Ontario.
 - 121 Lift Lock at Peterborough (75 miles N. E. of Toronto). This hydraulic lock is on the Trent Valley Canal. Steamers 140 ft. long are raised 65 ft.
 - 122 Aeroplane view of Business Centre of Toronto (pop. 540,000), the second largest city in Canada, on N. shore of Lake Ontario, important lake and ocean port over 1,000 mls. from the Atlantic. Marked American character superficially.
 - 123 Yonge Street Toronto, the most important business thoroughfare of the city.
 - 124 Skyline, Toronto.
 - 125 University of Toronto, was founded 1827, and is attended by over 5,000 students.
 - 126 Lake Ontario, near Toronto. The view on this Plate is of Scarborough Bluffs (10 miles E. of Toronto) which consist of clay cliffs. The area of the lake is 7,540 square miles; its shores are mostly low.
 - 127 Flower Pot Island, Lake Huron (23,200 square miles). Among the thousands of islands in Georgian Bay, Flower Pot Island is remarkable for its geological features.

- 128 In the "Highlands of Ontario", a general term which includes Algonquin Park, Kawartha Lake district (70 mls. N.E. of Toronto), Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays and Georgian Bay district.
- 129 Shadow River, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka Lake Region, 110 mls. N. of Toronto.
- 130 Logs on the Mattagami River, Northern Ontario, a southern tributary (275 mls.) of Moose River flowing into James Bay.
- 131 Lady Evelyn Lake, northern extension of Lake Timagami.
- 132 Smooth Rock Falls, Northern Ontario, on Mattagami River, 33 mls. W. of Cochrane.
- 133 Bascule Bridge, Sault Ste. Marie, over St. Mary's River connecting Lakes Superior and Huron.
- 134 Thunder Cape, Lake Superior (northern shore), 15 mls. E. of Fort William, a mass of basalt, 1,300 ft. high.
- 135 Grain Ships and Elevators, Fort William, Lake Superior. Fort William (pop. 21,000), and her twin city Port Arthur (pop. 17,000) receive by railway over 200,000,000 bushels of grain annually which are stored in elevators before being shipped east. The storage capacity of the Fort William-Port Arthur elevators is 62,000,000 bushels.
- 136 Elevator and Mill, Fort William. (See Pl. 135.)
- 137 Kakabeka Falls (150 ft.), 23 miles W. of Fort William, formed by Kaministiquia River, (100 miles); a wide and powerful stream flowing into Lake Superior, supplies 34,250 H.P., *inter alia*, to Fort William.

Manitoba

- 138 Ploughing the Prairie.
- 139 Manitoba Wheat Field. The best wheat is grown in Manitoba.
- 140 Grain Elevators, Manitoba. County elevators are met with throughout the prairie provinces along the railways for receiving grain from the farmers for storage before it has been inspected.
- 141 Prairie Farm (Letter-boxes on posts).

- 142 Sheep.
- 143 Cattle Ranch.
- 144 Prairie school-children going home. As the distance from schools is sometimes great the children ride there.
- 145 Prairie Farm Garden.
- 146 New Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.
- 147 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba (pop. 200,000) and largest city west of Toronto, largest grain market in the world.
- 148 Lake Killarney, 116 mls. S.W. of Winnipeg.
- 149 Fort Churchill, Hudson's Bay trading-post on mouth of Churchill River, Hudson Bay, founded 1688.

Saskatchewan

- 150 Prairie Wind-breaks are planted to protect the prairie gardens from the wind.
- 151 Dirt Hills, South Saskatchewan, extending from Moosejaw S.E. to the United States boundary.
- 152 Parliament Buildings, Regina (pop. 35,000), the capital of Saskatchewan and a prosperous prairie town.
- 153 Moosejaw (pop. 20,000), founded 1884; 96 mls. N. of the American frontier, typical prosperous prairie town.
- 154 Settler's home, near Earl (5 mls. N. of Regina).
- 155 The same settler's home ten years later.
- 156 Farm. Northern Saskatchewan.
- 157 North Saskatchewan River (760 mls.) near Battleford; traverses the province from E. to W. and flows into Lake Winnipeg after uniting (30 mls. E. of Prince Albert) with the South Saskatchewan (865 mls.). It rises in the Rockies.
- 158 Rapids on Churchill River. This stream is over 1,000 mls. long, it has its source in Methy Lake and flows into Hudson Bay.
- 159 Settler's Cabin, Ile à la Crosse, Northern Saskatchewan (245 mls. N. of United States frontier, 80 east of Alberta border).

- 160 Hudson's Bay Company Factor's House, Portage La Loche, at head of Methy Lake.
- 161 Prairie Homestead near Eagle Creek (Sod Houses), 25 mls. W. of Saskatoon. Typical prairie landscape.

Alberta

- 162 Alberta Wheat Field.
- 163 Alberta Oat Field.
- 164 Northern Alberta Hay Meadow.
- 165 Alberta Prairie Farmhouse and Farm Buildings.
- 166 Alberta Government Dairy Farm.
- 167 Prairie Post-Office.
- 168 Alberta Ranch.
- 169 Lethbridge Bridge, crosses Oldman River W. of Lethbridge; 5,325 ft. long and 314 ft. above the river; belongs to C. P. R.
- 170 Landscape in S.W. Alberta.
- 171 Scene in S.W. Alberta.
- 172 Highwood River, at High River (pop. 1,200), 40 mls. S. of Calgary.
- 173 Spring in Alberta (High River).
- 174 Summer in Alberta (High River).
- 175 Autumn in Alberta (High River).
- 176 Prince of Wales' Ranch House (Beddingfield Run) S.W. Alberta (25 mls. W. of High River, see Pl. 172).
- 177 Palliser Hotel, Calgary, C. P. R. Hotel. Calgary (pop. 70,000) is largest town in Alberta; an important trading centre of immense agricultural and stock-raising districts, as well as chief supply station of the western mining districts.
- 178 Wapiti in Buffalo Park, Wainwright (130 mls. E. of Edmonton). This park is 159 square miles in area in which 5,000 buffalo as well as large numbers of wapiti, moose, elk, deer, yak and cattalo are preserved. Canada has about 20 parks administered by the Central Government, as well as large numbers of provincial parks.

- 179 Alberta Sheep Ranch in the Foothills of the Rockies.
- 180 Buffalo, Rocky Mountains Park (2,751 square miles), western border of Alberta. There are about 6,500 buffalo in the Canadian Parks. There are still a few wild buffalo west of Fort Smith in the North West Territories.
- 181 Mount Grotto (8,870 ft.), 17 mls. S.E. of Banff.
- 182 Road near Banff.
- 183 The Three Sisters (E. Peak 8,840 ft., W. Peak 9,734 ft.), 15 mls. S.E. of Banff.
- 184 Mount Rundle and Tunnel Mountain, 2 and 5 mls. S.E. of Banff.
- 185 In the heart of the Rockies near Banff.
- 186 Lake Minnewanka, 8 mls. N.E. of Banff.
- 187 Bow River Valley with Banff Springs Hotel operated by C. P. R. Banff is the most charming summer-resort as well as the St. Moritz of North America; it is splendidly situated at a height of 4,520 ft. in Bow River Valley in the Rockies.
- 188 Mt. Edith Pinnacles, 5 mls. N.W. of Banff, these two pinnacles are 9,194 and 8,280 ft.
- 189 Mt. Assiniboine (11,860 ft.), 22 mls. S. of Banff, the "Matterhorn of the New World". This Mountain is partly in Alberta, and partly in British Columbia.
- 190 Castle Mountain (9,030 ft.), 17 mls. W. of Banff.
- 191 The Towers, Wonder Pass (9,330 ft.).
- 192-194 Lake Louise, 33 mls. N.W. of Banff, one of the most beautiful spots in Canada, 5,670 ft. above sea-level surrounded by mountains ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 ft.
- 195 C. P. R. Hotel Lake Louise.
- 196 Saddleback Trail, Paradise Valley, a bridle-path between Lake Louise and Moraine Lake.
- 197 Road near Moraine Lake, 39 mls. N.W. of Banff.
- 198 Giant Steps, Paradise Valley, 7 mls. S. of Lake Louise.
- 199 Red Deer Valley, sometimes called the "Dinosaur Cemetery", rises in the Rocky Mountains and flows more than 300 miles to its confluence with the S. Saskatchewan River.

- 200 Maligne Cañon in Winter (Jasper Park) is about one mile in length and over 180 ft. deep, 18 mls. from Jasper.
- 201, 202 Glacier of the Ghost and Mt. Cavell (11,033 ft.) Jasper Park, 14 mls. S. of Jasper.
- 203 Snaring Valley, Jasper Park, 10 mls. N. of Jasper.
- 204 Lower Falls, Snake Indian River, Jasper Park.
- 205 Twin Tree Lake, Jasper Park.
- 206 Wapiti, Buffalo Park, Wainwright (see Pl. 178).
- 207 The Old and the New World, Wainwright Park (see Pl. 178).
- 208 Edmonton (pop. 60,000), capital of Alberta in middle of a flourishing agricultural district; is an important fur-trading centre.
- British Columbia**
- 209 Peaks along the Alberta-British Columbia Boundary, Rockies.
- 210 Mount Columbia (12,294 ft.), Alberta-British Columbia boundary (Rockies) 165 miles N. W. of Calgary, has great glaciers. The mountain is famous as the "geographical centre of North America."
- 211 Lake McArthur, Yoho Park, Rockies, a glacier lake (7,359 ft. above sea-level) between Mts. Biddle and Schaefer 42 mls. N.W. of Banff.
- 212 White-tailed deer.
- 213 Rocky Mountain Ram.
- 214 Takakkaw Falls near Field, Yoho Park. These falls emerge 2,500 ft. above the Yoho River into which they fall.
- 215 Mount Stephen (10,485 ft.), Field in foreground.
- 216 Wolverine Pass, Mt. Gray on left, Mt. Drysdale on right, 40 mls. W. of Banff.
- 217 Yoho Glacier, Field.
- 218 Mount Wapta (9,106 ft.), Rockies, 4½ miles N. of Field.
- 219 Burgess Pass (7,150 ft.), near Field.
- 221, 222 Mount Burgess (8,463 ft.) and Emerald Lake. Mt. Burgess lies due N. of Field overlooking the lake (4,262 ft.).
- 220, 223-226 Mount Robson (13,068 ft.). Highest known peak of Canadian Rockies, 225 miles W. of Edmonton.
- 227 Marion Lake, in Glacier Park, 1 mile S. of Glacier.
- 228 Shuswap Fall, Shuswap River.
- 229, 230 Fraser River, 740 miles long, takes its source near Mt. Robson and, after flowing in a N.W. direction, runs almost due south for a distance of 350 miles when it turns west and flows into the Strait of Georgia (Pacific).
- 231-233 Vancouver, largest city in British Columbia (pop., with suburbs, 200,000) and chief Canadian port on the Pacific coast.
- 234 Giant Cedar Trees (Chilliwack Valley, 150 miles W. of Vancouver). Western cedar (*Thuja plicata*), 175-200 ft. high.
- 235 Conifers in Stanley Park, Vancouver, Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*). These trees reach a height of 350 ft.
- 236 Siwash Rock, Stanley Park, Vancouver.
- 237 The Lions (6,500 ft.), near Vancouver.
- 238 Salmon Fishing.
- 239 Fishing Inland Waters.
- 240 Salmon Catch. The annual value of salmon caught in B. C. amounts to about \$ 12,000,000.
- 241 Inner Harbour, Victoria, Vancouver Island. Victoria, the capital of B. C. (pop. 39,000), situated on S.E. end of the island, 185 miles from Vancouver City.
- 242 Empress Hotel, Victoria, Vancouver Island, owned by the C. P. R.
- 243 Parliament Buildings, Victoria, Vancouver Island.
- 244 Bulb Farm in Victoria, Vancouver Island.
- 245 House in Victoria, Vancouver Island.
- 246 Country Residence near Victoria, Vancouver Island.
- 247 Deep Cove, near Victoria, Vancouver Island.
- 248 Logging-Train, Vancouver Island.
- 249 Bulkley Gate, Bulkley River. This stream is about 100 miles long and is a southern tributary of the Skeena River. It flows through numerous cañons in its lower course.

- 250 Ocean Falls Harbour, on Dean Channel, opposite King Island.
- 251 Hudson's Bay Company's steamer at Telegraph Creek, Stikine River (355 miles, flowing into Pacific, Alaska coast), N.W. British Columbia.
- 252 Fishing-Boats off to fishing grounds, Skeena River (300 miles) flows into Pacific 2 mls. S. of Prince Rupert.
- 253 Indian Girls launching canoe, Stuart Lake. The canoes used by the west coast and central British Columbian natives are usually dug-outs. Stuart Lake (220 sq. m.) is 200 miles E. of Prince Rupert.
- 254 Indians drying and cleaning nets, Skeena River.

Yukon

- 255 Whitehorse (pop. 300), terminus of Yukon Railway.
- 256 Whitehorse Rapids, at Whitehorse on Lewes River.
- 257 Miles Cañon, Lewes River, 4 mls. S. of Whitehorse, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long with columnar basalt. Many lives were lost here during the Klondike gold rush (1896—9).
- 258 Five Finger Rapids, Yukon River, 220 miles N.W. of Whitehorse.
- 259 Tailings on Klondike, Mouth of Bonanza River, a small tributary of the Yukon about 1 mile S. of Dawson.
- 260, 261 Dawson City (pop. 1,000) and Yukon River. Centre of Klondike gold-mining area, founded 1896. When the gold rush was at its height (1896—1899) Dawson had about 20,000 inhabitants.
- 262 Lake Atlin, Yukon-British Columbia. The major part of this lake (343 sq. m.) lies in British Columbia. It is surrounded by high mountains.
- 264 Steamer on Mackenzie River. The Mackenzie is the longest river in Canada (2,500 miles) and flows into the Arctic Ocean.
- 265 Fort Norman, Mackenzie River at confluence of Great Bear River, latitude 65° , was founded in 1810.
- 266 Hudson's Bay men and Mounted Police with dog-sleigh at Fort Norman.
- 267 Natives at Arctic Red River (near head of Mackenzie Delta).
- 268 Ramparts, Lower Mackenzie River, 6 miles above Fort Good Hope ($66^{\circ} 16'$) are a sort of cañon (7 mls. long) through which the river forces its course.
- 269 Midnight Sun (July), Mackenzie Delta.
- 270 Eskimos in kayaks (canoes), Western Arctic District.
- 271 Contorted gneiss at Fullerton, Hudson Bay, $64^{\circ} 10', 90^{\circ} W$.
- 272 Rapids, Larch River (Ungava), at head of Koksoak River, 85 miles S.W. of Ungava Bay.
- 273 Port Burwell, at east entrance of Hudson Strait (Moravian Missionary settlement).
- 274 Baffin Island Eskimo mother and child. There are about 3,300 Eskimos in Canada.
- 275 Bylot Island, Baffin Bay, 5,100 square miles, N. of Baffin Island.

Natives, etc.

- 276 Wife of Chief Crowfoot, Cree Indian (Maple Creek, Indian Reserve, S. Saskatchewan, 23 miles from Alberta boundary). The Crees belong to the Algonkin tribes that once occupied the great plains of N. America. They number about 15,000.
- 277 Cree Indians, Saskatchewan.
- 278 Stoney Indians, Alberta.
- 279 Bella Coola Indian in Echo Dance costume and mask. Bella Coola is situated at head of N. Bentick Arm (B.C.), Pacific coast. The Bella Coola are a sub-tribe of the Salish Indians who dwell on the south-west coast of British Columbia and south-east coast of Vancouver Island as well as around Bentick Arm.

North West Territories

- 263 Rapids of the Drowned, Fort Smith, on Slave River.

- 280 Chief Walking Buffalo and his family (Stoney Indians).
- 281 Stoney Indians' camp (near Banff). The Stoney Indians belong to the Dakota branch of the Sioux. They number about 2,400 in Canada. The total number of Indians in Canada is 110,814. The figures are nearly stationary with a slight tendency to increase.
- 282 Carved Bella Coola Indian house-post (Taliho, B. C.). See note to Pl. 284.
- 283 A new-made chief (Kwakiutl, Nootka tribe) and his house (Quatsino). N.W coast of Vancouver Island.
- 284 Indian House (Fort Rupert, N. E. coast of Vancouver Island). In contradistinction to most northern American Indians the coastal tribes are not nomads, but build large houses out of cedar. Some of the communal houses were 1,000 ft. long and were divided into sections for numerous families.
- 285, 286 Indian Totem Poles at Alert Bay (Vancouver Island, N. E. coast). These poles were called *Gí-hangs* by many of the tribes. Some are as much as 60 ft. high and 5 ft. in width. The more important the chief, the greater the pole. It is a sort of concrete genealogical tree, the owner's crest being uppermost and those of his ancestors below. Some tribes use them as tombstones. Strictly speaking the word "totem" is misapplied in connection with these poles.
- 287 Tsimshian Indian Village of Kispiox (Skeena River, 160 miles N. E. of Prince Rupert, B. C.).
- 288 Totem Poles, Kitwanga (B. C.) on the Skeena River, 110 miles N. E. of Prince Rupert.

INDEX TO SUBJECTS

(The numbers refer to the Plates)

- Agriculture: 9, 21, 23, 54—56, 118, 119, 138, 139, 141, 142, 150, 162—164.
Animals: 5, 33, 46, 55, 59, 142, 143, 178, 179, 180, 206, 207, 212, 213.
Bridges: 44, 68, 78, 81, 133, 169.
Buildings: 17, 35, 38, 49, 55, 71, 75—77, 83—85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 97, 104, 105, 106, 107, 125, 146, 152, 165—167, 177, 187, 195, 233, 242, 243, 245, 246, 282, 283, 284.
Coastal Scenery: 1, 7, 20, 25, 28, 29, 41, 59—62, 236, 247, 250, 271, 273.
Elevators: 135, 136, 140, 232.
Farms: 46, 47, 50, 52, 53, 141, 145, 154—156, 159, 161, 165, 166, 168, 176, 179, 244.
Fishing: 2—5, 32, 40, 41, 238—240, 252.
Forts: 102, 149, 160, 265, 266.
Glaciers: 201, 202, 217, 223, 275.
Harbours and Shipping: 6, 10, 18, 19, 36, 48, 96, 98, 121, 135, 241, 250, 264, 273.
Industrial Plants, etc.: 12, 80, 132.
Inhabitants: 57, 58, 144, 253, 254, 266, 267, 270, 274, 276—281, 283.
Lakes: 112, 120, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 134, 135, 148, 186, 192—195, 205, 211, 222, 227, 262.
Landscapes: 13, 14, 16, 22, 27, 34, 63, 68, 99, 109, 151, 170—175, 182, 199, 234, 235, 259.
Logging and Lumbering: 30, 31, 42, 43, 103, 130, 234, 235, 248.
Mountains: 181, 183—185, 187, 188—191, 196, 197, 200, 201—203, 205, 209, 210, 215, 216, 218—221, 224, 225, 237.
Rivers: 13, 40, 42, 43, 63—67, 69, 113, 129, 130, 157, 158, 172, 187, 229, 230, 249, 251, 256—258, 263—265, 268, 269, 272.
Totem Poles: 285—288.
Towns and Villages: 8, 11, 18, 19, 24, 26, 36, 39, 44, 48, 49, 51, 68, 70—77, 86, 88, 93, 100, 108, 122—124, 132, 147, 153, 208, 231, 255, 260, 261, 286, 287.
Waterfalls: 15, 37, 45, 66, 69, 79, 82, 101, 110, 111, 114—117, 137, 198, 204, 214, 228.

INDEX TO NAMES

(The numbers refer to the Plates)

- Alberta 162—209, 278, 281
 Alert Bay 285, 286
 Algonquin Hotel 38
 Algonquin Park 113
 Amos 100
 Annapolis Valley 23
 Arctic Red River 267

 Baffin Bay 275
 Baffin Island 274
 Banff 182, 184, 185, 187, 281
 Barry Brothers' Mill 14
 Battleford 157
 Bay of Fundy 29
 Bear River Village 24
 Beddingfield Run 176
 Beech Hill 22
 Bella Coola Indians 279, 282
 Bic 64
 Bonanza 259
 Bonaventure Island 59
 Bonnie View Island 112
 Bow River Valley 187
 British Columbia 209—254, 262, 279, 282—288
 Buffalo Park 178, 206
 Bulkley Gate 249
 Bulkley River 249
 Burgess Pass 219
 Bylot Island Glacier 275

 Calgary 177
 Canmore 183
 Canso 10
 Cape Breton Island 7, 12
 Cape St. Mary 28
 Cape Trinity 65
 Castle Mountain 190
 Charlottetown 48—50
 Château de Ramezay 91
 Château Frontenac 77
 Château Lake Louise 195
 Château Laurier 107
 Chaudière Falls P. Q. 79
 Chaudière Falls Ont. 110, 111
 Chaudière River 79

 Chester 19
 Chilliwack Valley 234
 Churchill River 158
 Citadel of Quebec 71
 Coal Mine Point 20
 Cree Indians 276, 277

 Dawson City 260, 261
 Deep Cove 247
 Digby 25—27, 29
 Dirt Hills 151
 Dominion Square 88

 Eagle Creek 161
 Earl 154
 Edmonton 208
 Emerald Lake 221, 222
 Empress Hotel 242
 Eskimos 267, 270, 274

 Field 214, 215, 217, 219
 Five Finger Rapids 258
 Flower Pot Island 127
 Fort Chambly 85
 Fort Churchill 149
 Fort Lennox 83, 84
 Fort Norman 265, 266
 Fort Rupert 284
 Fort Smith 263
 Fort William 135, 136
 Fountain 230
 Fraser River 229, 230
 Fredericton 39
 Fullerton 271

 Gaspé 60, 62
 Giant Steps 198
 Glacier of the Ghost 201
 Grand Falls 45
 Grand Manan Island 41
 Grand Mère 80
 Grand Pré 21
 Grande Décharge 66
 Guysborough 11

 Halifax 17, 18
 Highlands of Ontario 128

 Highwood River 172
 Hudson Bay 149, 271
 Hudson's Bay Company 160, 251, 266
 Hudson Strait 273
 Hunter River 51

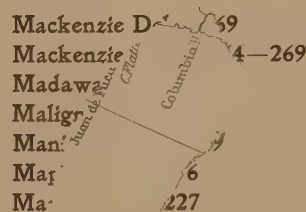
 Ile à la Crosse 159
 Ile Aux Noix 82, 84
 Ile Percée 1, 61

 Jasper Park 200, 203—205
 Joe Howe Falls 15

 Kakabeka Falls 137
 King's County 22
 Kispayox 287
 Kitwanga 288
 Klondike 259
 Knowlton 56

 Lachine Rapids 98
 Lady Evelyn Lake 131
 Lake Atlin 262
 Lake Huron 127
 Lake Killarney 148
 Lake Louise 192—195
 Lake McArthur 211
 Lake Minnewanka 186
 Lake Ontario 120, 126
 Lake Rosseau 129
 Lake Superior 134, 135
 Larch River 272
 Laurentides Park 57
 Lethbridge 169
 Lewes River 257
 Lingan Bay 7
 Lower Falls 204
 Lunenburg 4—6

 Mackenzie D. 59
 Mackenzie 4—269
 Madawaska
 Maligr
 Man
 Mar
 Ma



- Matapédia Valley 63
 Mattagami River 130
 Métis River Falls 82
 Miles Cañon 257
 Montmorency Falls 69
 Montmorency River 69
 Montreal 86—97
 Moosejaw 153
 Moraine Lake 197
 Mount Royal Hotel 87
 Mt. Assiniboine 189
 Mt. Burgess 221
 Mt. Cavell 201
 Mt. Columbia 210
 Mt. Drysdale 216
 Mt. Edith Cavell 202
 Mt. Edith Pinnacles 188
 Mt. Gray 216
 Mt. Grotto 181
 Mt. Robson 220, 223, 224—226
 Mt. Rundle 184
 Mt. Stephen 215
 Mt. Wapta 218

 New Brunswick 30—45
 Niagara Falls 114—117
 Niagara Fruit District 118
 Niagara Peninsula 119
 North Saskatchewan River 157
 North West Territories 263—271
 Notre Dame Cathedral 90
 Nova Scotia 2—29

 Ocean Falls Harbour 250
 Ontario 103—137
 Ottawa 104—111
 Ottawa River 108

 Palisades 113
 Palliser Hotel 177
 Paradise Valley 196, 198
 Percée Village 1
 Petawawa River 113
 Peterboro 21
 Pictou
 Portne

 Portage La Loche 160
 Port Burwell 273
 Prince Edward Island 46—53
 Prince of Wales' Ranch 176

 Quatsino 283
 Quebec, City 70—78
 Quebec, Prov. of 1, 54—102, 272, 273
 Quebec Bridge 78

 Ramparts 268
 Rapids of the Drowned 263
 Red Deer Valley 199
 Regina 152
 Restigouche River 40
 Reversible Falls 37
 Rideau Hall 106
 Rivière du Lièvre 101
 Robson Glacier 225
 Rocky Mountains 185, 196
 Rocky Mountains Park 180
 Rupert House 102

 Saddleback Trail 196
 Saguenay River 65—67
 Saskatchewan 150—161, 276, 277
 Sault Ste. Marie 133
 Sawback Range 188
 Seal Cove Harbour 41
 Shadow River 129
 Shawbridge 99
 Shuswap Fall 228
 Siwash Rock 236
 Skeena River 252, 254, 287
 Smooth Rock Falls 132
 Snake Indian River 204
 Snaring Valley 203
 South Joggins 20
 St. Andrews 38
 St. François 68
 St. James's Cathedral 94
 St. James Street 93
 St. John 36, 37

 St. Lawrence 64
 St. Mary River 13
 Stanley Park 235, 236
 Stoney Indians 278, 280, 281
 Stuart Lake 253
 Sydney 12

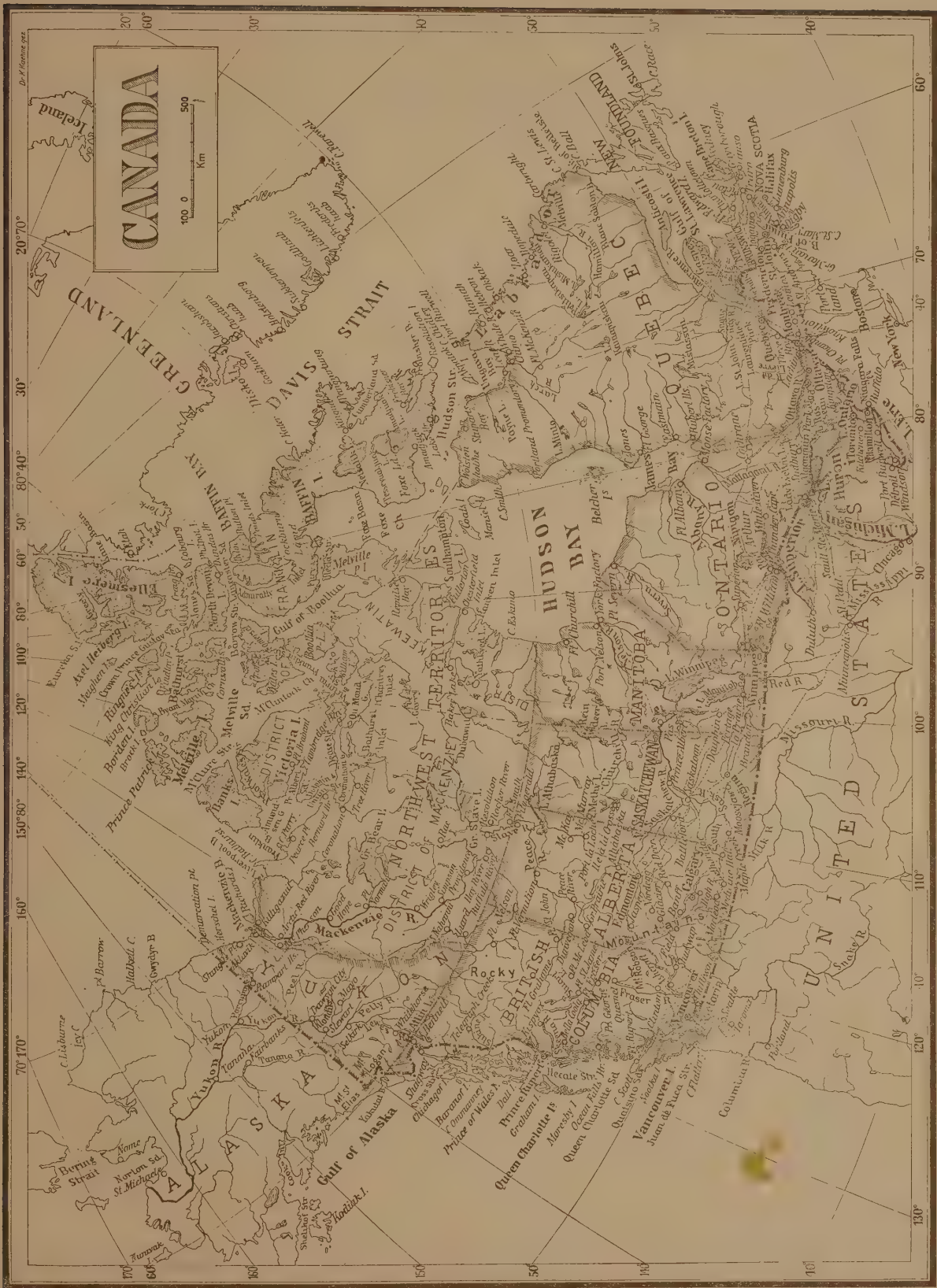
 Takakkaw Falls 214
 Taliho 282
 Telegraph Creek 251
 The Lions 237
 The Three Sisters 183
 The Towers 191
 Thousand Islands 112
 Thunder Cape 134
 Tobique River 42
 Toronto 122—126
 Truro 15, 16
 Tryon 53
 Tsimshian Indians 287
 Tumbling Glacier 223, 226
 Tunnel Mt. 184
 Twin Tree Lake 205

 Ungava 272, 273

 Vancouver 231—233, 235—237
 Vancouver-Hotel 233
 Vancouver Island 241—246, 248, 283, 285
 Victoria 241—247
 Victoria Park 16

 Wainwright 178, 206, 207
 Western Arctic District 270
 Whitehorse 255
 Whitehorse Rapids 256
 Winnipeg 146, 147
 Wolverine Pass 216
 Wonder Pass 191
 Woodstock 44

 Yoho Glacier 217
 Yukon 255—262
 Yukon River 258, 260





L'île Percée and Percée Village, Province of Quebec

L'île et le village de Percée (Province de Québec)

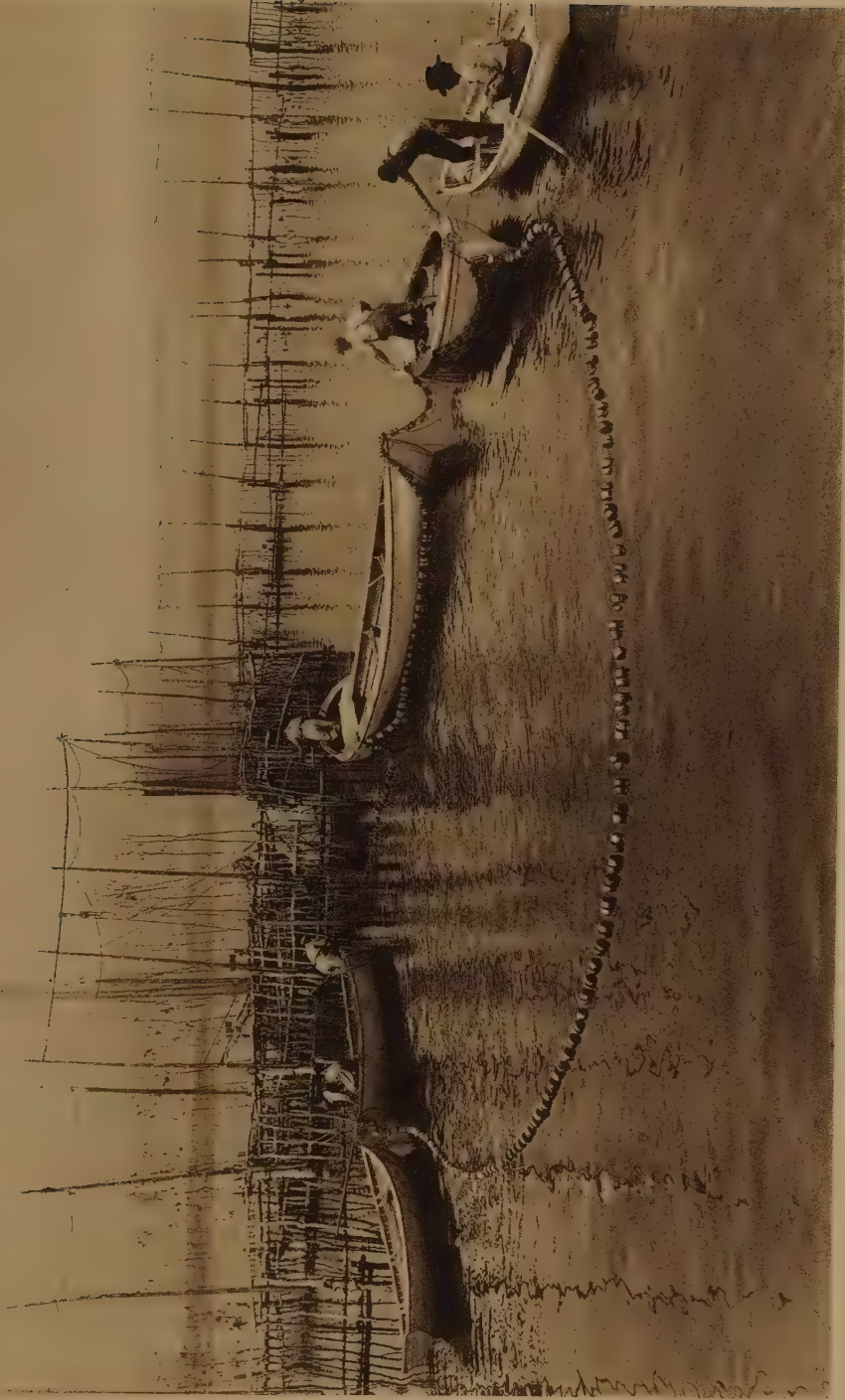
L'île Percée und Percée Dorf, Provinz Quebec

L'isola e il villaggio di Percée, Provincia di Quebec



Pollack fishing off the coast of Nova Scotia
La pêche sur la côte de la Nouvelle-Écosse

Fischfang an der Küste Neuschottlands
Pesca lungo le coste della Nuova Scozia



Fishing off coast of Nova Scotia

La pêche sur la côte de la Nouvelle-Écosse

Fischfang an der Küste Neuschottlands

Pesca lungo le coste della Nuova Scozia



Fish drying on racks, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia

Le séchage des poissons à Lunenburg (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Trocknen der Fische in Lunenburg, Neuschottland

Pesce secco a Lunenburg, Nuova Scozia



Oxen with cart of dried codfish, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia

Ochsenwagen mit getrocknetem Stockfisch, Lunenburg, Neuschottland

Chariot servant au transport de la morue séchée, Lunenburg (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Un trasporto di stoccafisso, Lunenburg, Nuova Scozia



Ship-building, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia

Chantier de construction de bateaux à Lunenburg, (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Schiffswerft in Lunenburg, Neuschottland

Cantiere navale a Lunenburg, Nuova Scozia



Lingan Bay, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia

La baie de Lingan, île de Cap Breton (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Lingan Bucht, Kap Breton Insel, Neuschottland

Il golfo di Lingan, isola del Capo Breton, Nuova Scozia

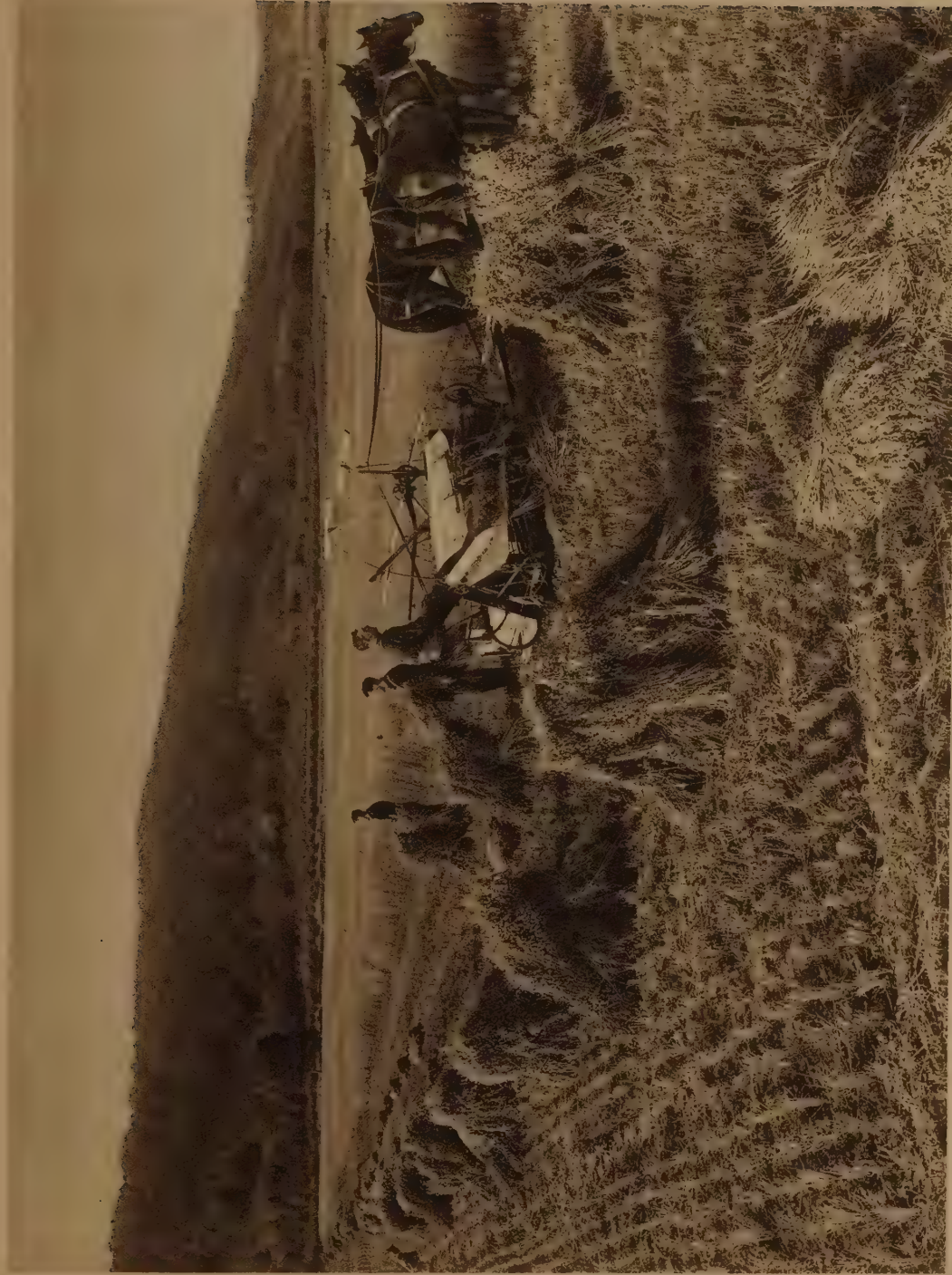


Typical rural town in Nova Scotia

Un bourg typique dans la Nouvelle-Écosse

Typisches Landstädtchen in Neuschottland

Borgo tipico nella Nuova Scozia



Harvesting in Nova Scotia

La moisson dans la Nouvelle-Écosse

Erntescene in Neuschottland

La raccolta nella Nuova Scozia



Canso, Nova Scotia

Canso (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Canso, Neuschottland

Canso, Nuova Scozia



Water Street, Guysborough, Nova Scotia

Water Street, Guysborough (Nouvelle-Écosse)

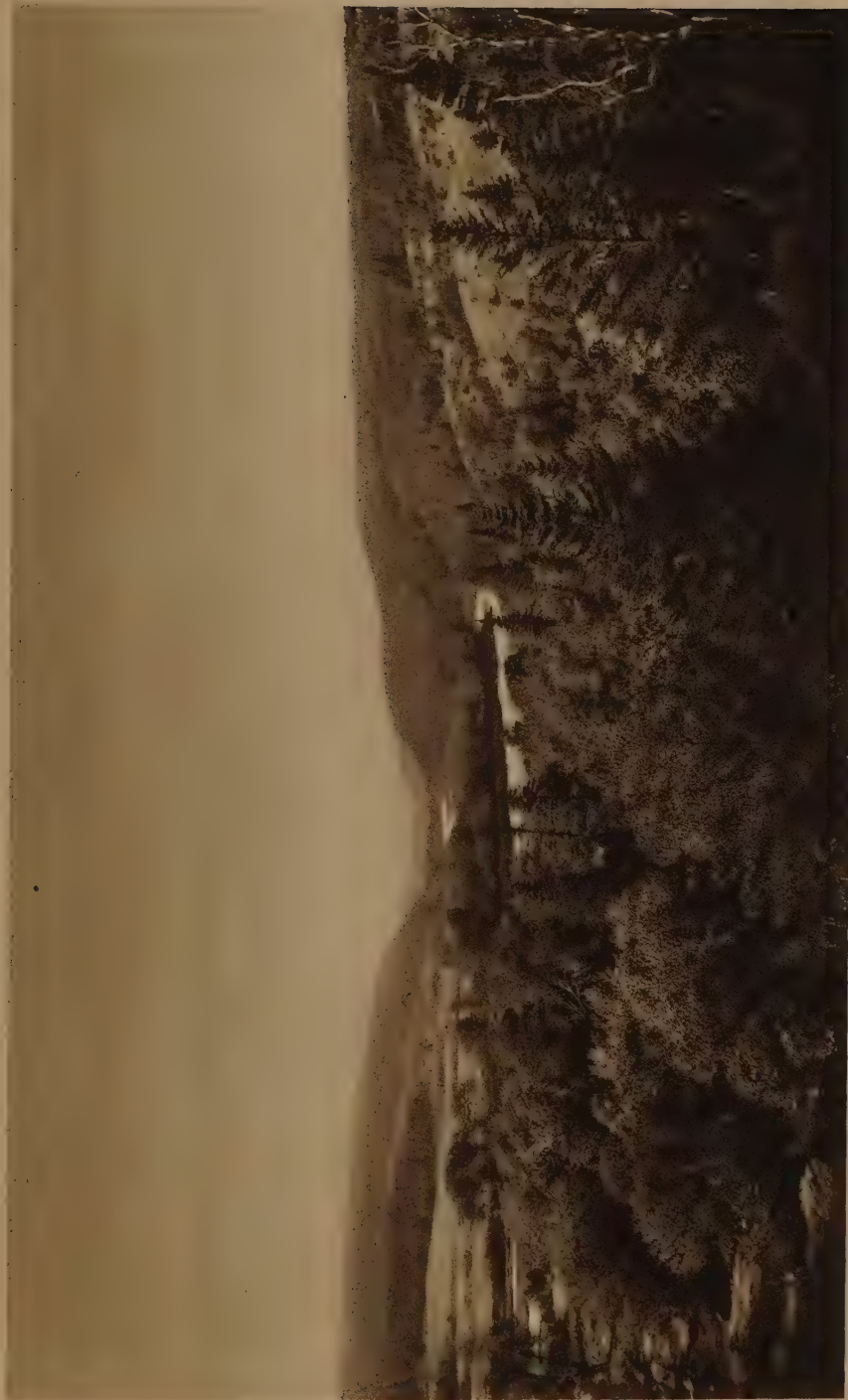
Water Street, Guysborough, Neuschottland

Water Street, Guysborough, Nuova Scozia



Steel-Works, Sydney, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia
Aciéries de Sidney, île de Cap Breton (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Stahlwerke in Sidney, Kap Breton Insel, Neuschottland
Le acciaierie di Sidney, Isola del Capo Breton, Nuova Scozia



Valley of the St. Mary River, Nova Scotia

Vallée de la rivière de Sainte-Marie (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Tal des St. Mary Flusses, Neuschottland

Vallata del fiume St. Mary, Nuova Scozia



Barry Brothers' Mill, Pictou, Nova Scotia

Le moulin de Barry Brothers, Pictou (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Barry Brothers' Mühle, Pictou, Neuschottland

. Il Mulino di Barry Brothers, Pictou, Nuova Scozia



Joe Howe Falls, Truro, Nova Scotia

Les cascades de Joe Howe, Truro (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Joe Howe Fälle, Truro, Neuschottland

Le Cascade di Joe Howe, Truro, Nuova Scozia



Victoria Park, Truro, Nova Scotia

Le "Victoria Park", Truro (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Victoria Park, Truro, Neuschottland

Il Parco Victoria, Truro, Nuova Scozia



Parliament Buildings, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Le Palais du Parlement à Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Parlamentsgebäude in Halifax, Neuschottland

Il Palazzo del Parlamento ad Halifax, Nuova Scozia



Halifax Harbour, Nova Scotia

Port de Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)

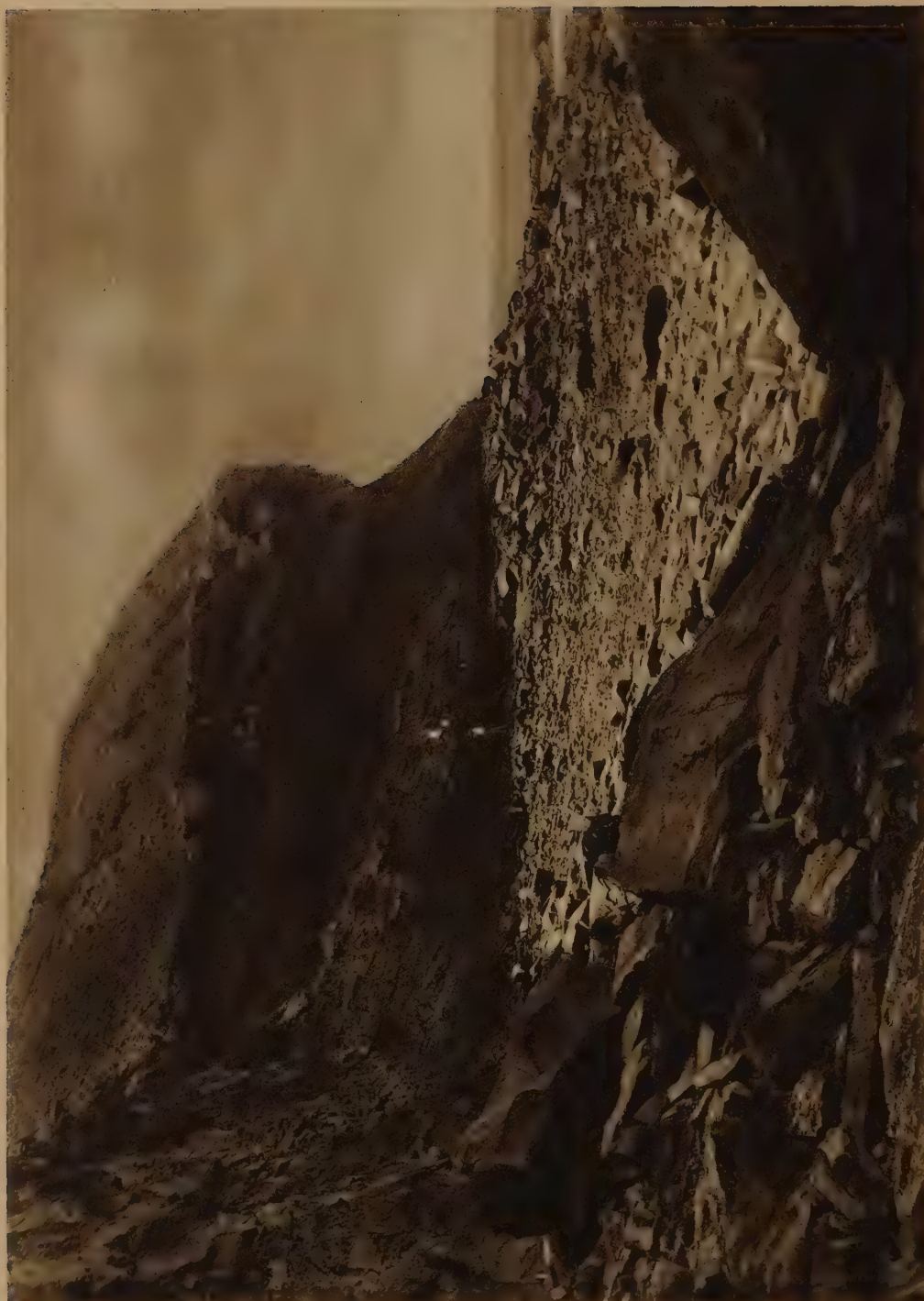
Hafen von Halifax, Neuschottland

Il Porto di Halifax, Nuova Scozia



Chester, Nova Scotia
Chester (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Chester, Neuschottland
Chester, Nuova Scozia



Coal Mine Point, South Joggins, Nova Scotia

Mine de charbon à ciel ouvert, South Joggins (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Zu Tage liegendes Kohlenflöz, South Joggins, Neuschottland

Strato di carbone allo scoperto, South Joggins, Nuova Scozia



Grand Pré Dyke Lands, Nova Scotia

Terrains endigués près de Grand Pré (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Eingedeichtes Land bei Grand Pré, Neuschottland

La zona delle dighe presso Grand Pré, Nuova Scozia



Beech Hill, King's County, Nova Scotia

Beech Hill, comté de King (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Beech Hill, King's Grafschaft, Neuschottland

Beech Hill, Contea di King, Nuova Scozia



Apple orchard, Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia

Pommiers en fleurs dans la vallée d'Annapolis (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Blühende Apfelbäume im Annapolis Tal, Neuschottland

Meli in fiore nella vallata di Annapolis, Nuova Scozia



Bear River Village, Nova Scotia

Village de Bear River (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Bear River Dorf, Neuschottland

Il villaggio di Bear River, Nuova Scozia



Digby, Waterfront and Digby Basin, Nova Scotia

Digby vu du côté de l'eau (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Digby von der Wasserseite, Neuschottland

Digby dalla parte dell'acqua, Nuova Scozia



Water Street, Digby, Nova Scotia

Water Street, Digby (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Water Street, Digby, Neuschottland

Water Street, Digby, Nuova Scozia

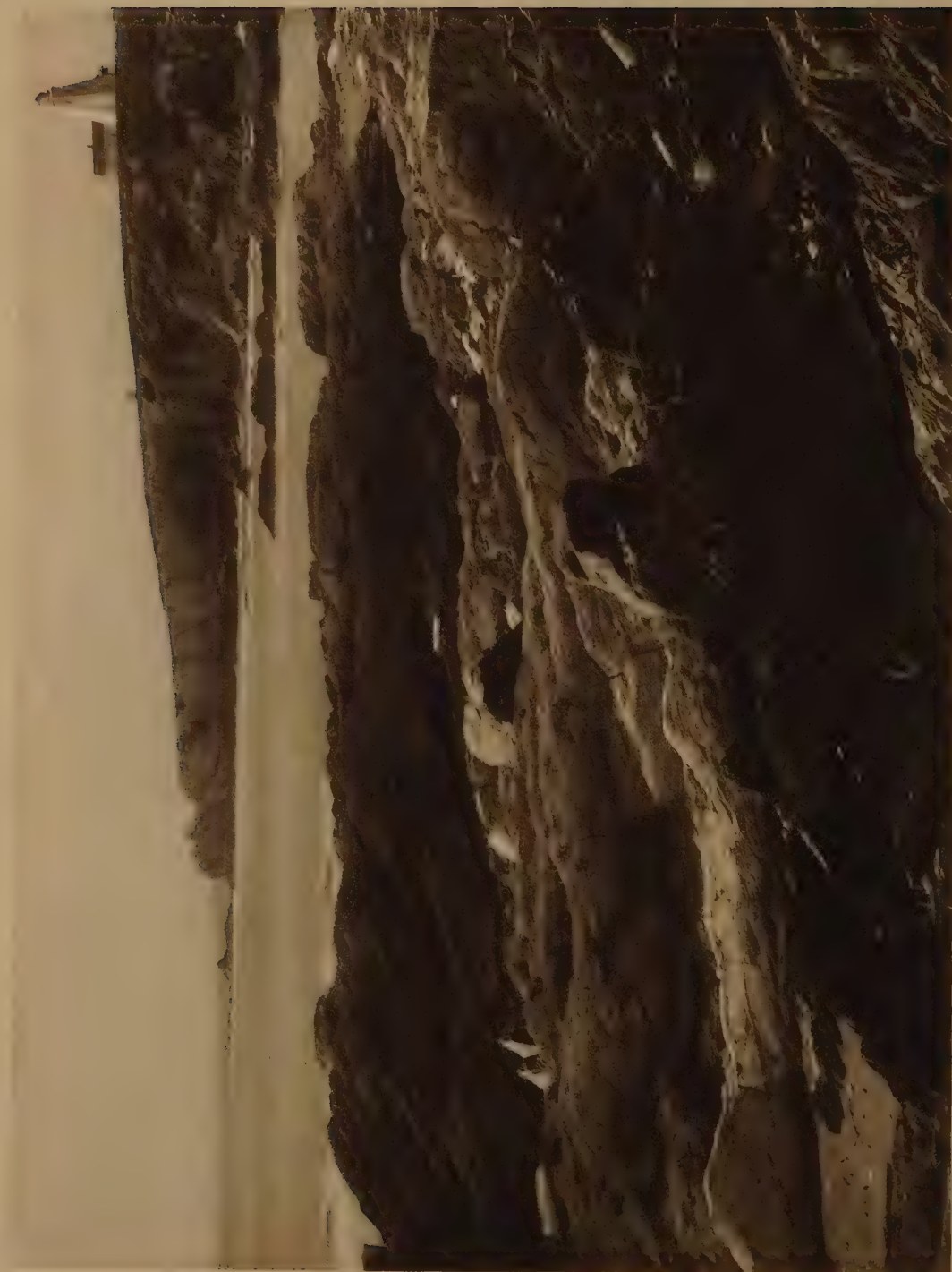


Barton Road, Digby County, Nova Scotia

Route de Barton, comté de Digby (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Barton Weg, Grafschaft Digby, Neuschottland

La via Barton, Contea di Digby, Nuova Scozia

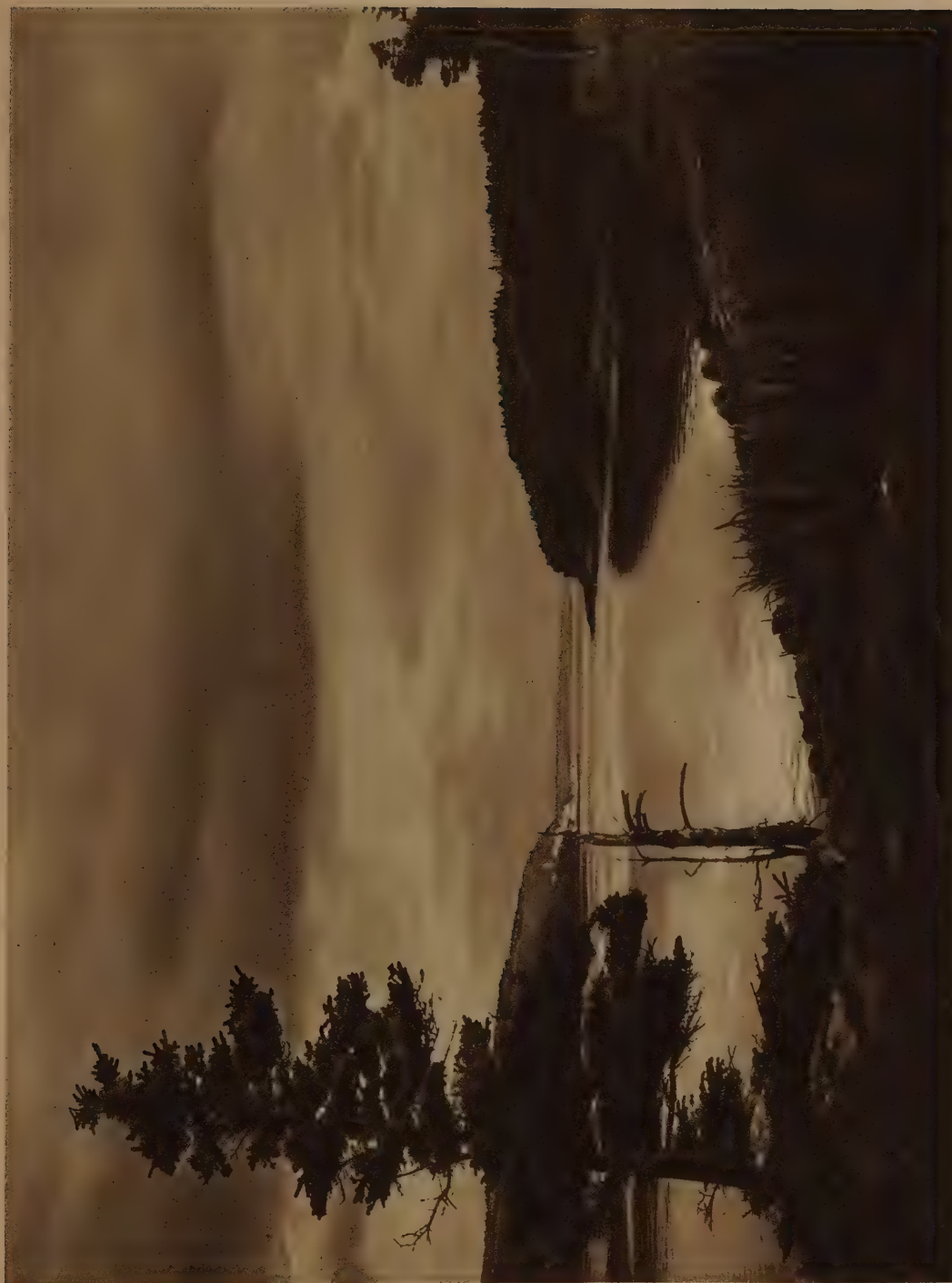


Cape St. Mary, Nova Scotia

Cap Sainte-Marie (Nouvelle-Écosse)

St. Mary Kap, Neuschottland

Capo di St. Mary, Nuova Scozia



Digby Gap, looking from Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia

Détroit de Digby, vu de la Fundy Bay (Nouvelle-Écosse)

Meerenge bei Digby von der Fundy Bay aus gesehen, Neuschottland

Lo stretto presso Digby veduto dalla Fundy Bay, Nuova Scozia



"Chuting" timber into river, New Brunswick

Ins Wasser Schnellen von Baumstämmen vermittle
schiefer Ebene, Neubraunschweig

Troncs d'arbres lancés dans l'eau au moyen
d'un plan incliné (Nouveau-Brunswick)

Tronchi d'albero vengono sospinti nell'acqua su
piani inclinati, Nuovo Brunswick

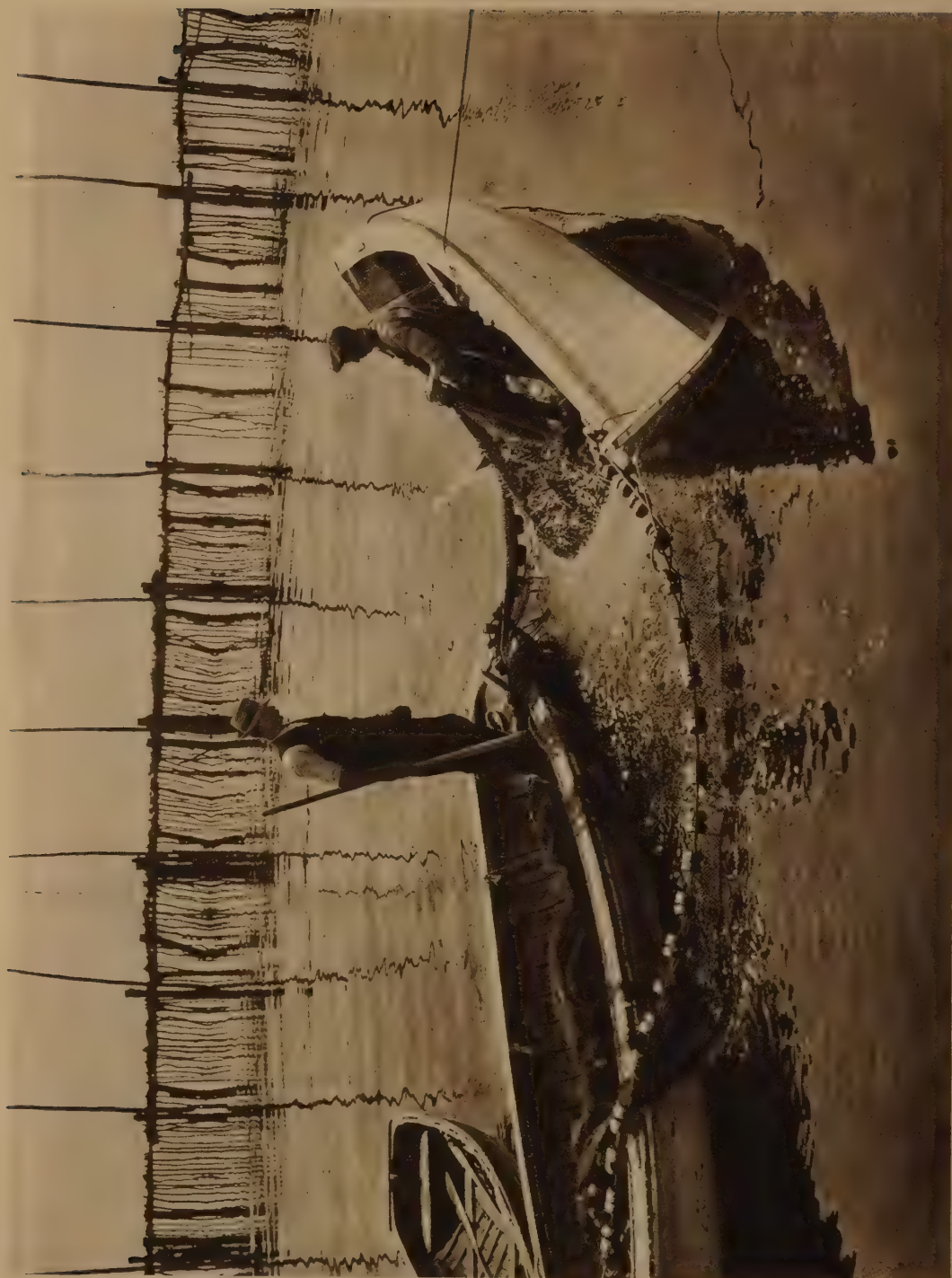


Rolling logs into river for shipment, New Brunswick

Troncs d'arbres qu'on roule dans la rivière pour le flottage
(Nouveau-Brunswick)

Baumstämme werden zum Wassertransport in den Fluß gerollt, Neubraunschweig

Tronchi d'albero vengono precipitati nell'acqua per il trasporto
lungo le vie fluviali, Nuovo Brunswick



Sardine fishing, New Brunswick coast

La pêche des sardines sur la côte du Nouveau-Brunswick

Sardinenfang an der neubraunschweigischen Küste

La pesca delle sardine lungo le coste del Nuovo Brunswick



Moose leaving stream, New Brunswick

Original sortant d'une rivière, Nouveau-Brunswick

Elch in einem neubraunschweigischen Fluß

Alce in un fiume del Nuovo Brunswick

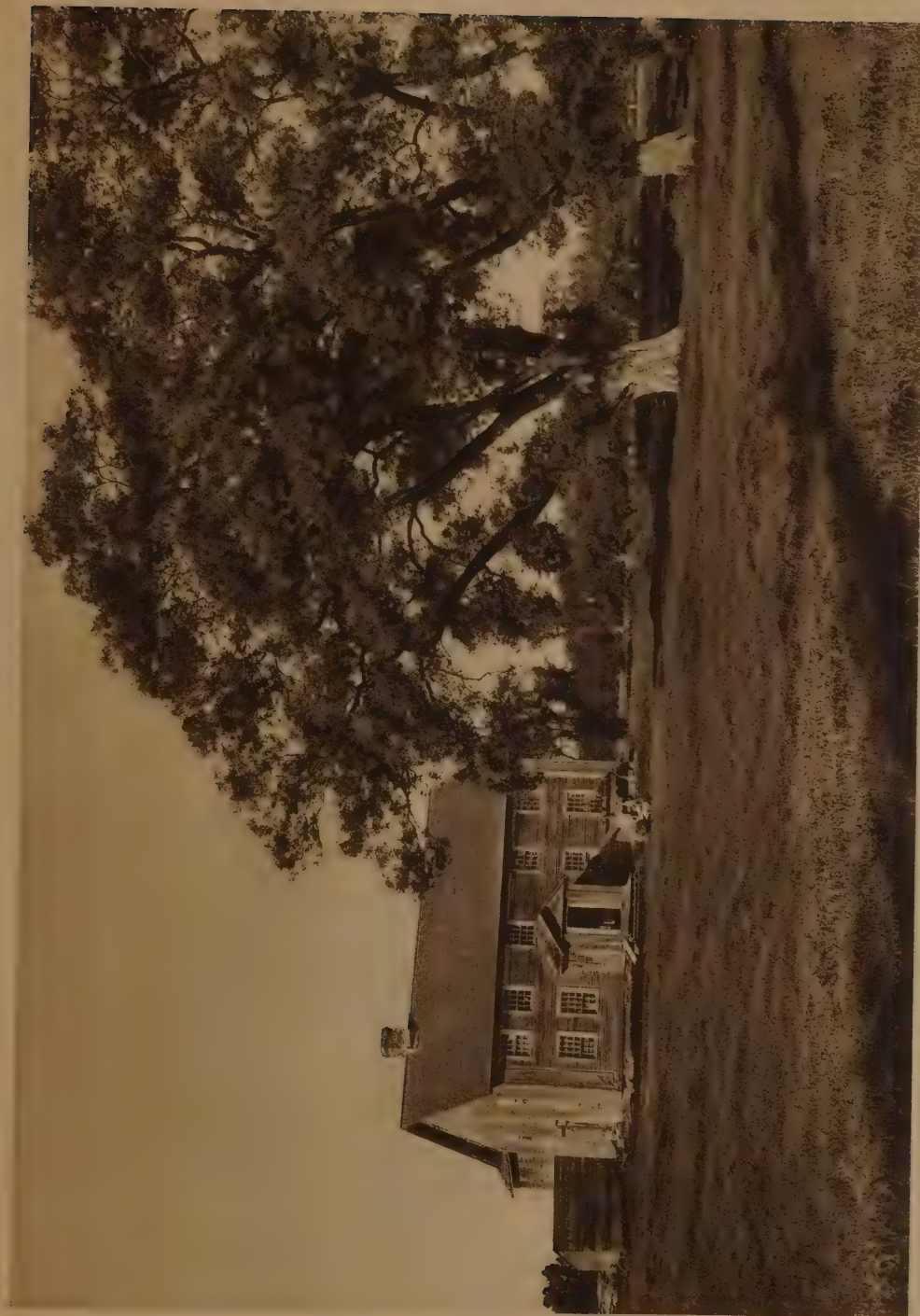


Landscape in southern New Brunswick

Paysage dans le sud du Nouveau-Brunswick

Landschaft im südlichen Neubraunschweig

Paesaggio nel Nuovo Brunswick meridionale



Old Road House, New Brunswick

Vielle auberge au bord de la route (Nouveau-Brunswick)

Altes Gasthaus am Wege, Neubraunschweig

Antica osteria lungo la strada, Nuovo Brunswick



St. John, New Brunswick

Saint-John (Nouveau-Brunswick)

St. John, Neubrunschweig

St. John, Nuovo Brunswick



Reversible Falls, St. John, New Brunswick

Cascade à renversement, près de Saint-John (Nouveau-Brunswick)

Wendelwasserfall bei St. John, Neubraunschweig

Cascate a chiocciola presso St. John, Nuovo Brunswick



Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews, New Brunswick

Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews, Neubraunschweig

Algonquin Hotel, Saint-Andrews (Nouveau-Brunswick)

L'Hôtel Algonquin, St. Andrews, Nuovo Brunswick



Main Street, Fredericton, New Brunswick

La rue principale de Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)

Hauptstrasse in Fredericton, Neubrunschweig

Il Corso di Fredericton, Nuovo Brunswick



Salmon fishing on Restigouche River, New Brunswick

Lachsfang im Restigouche Fluß, Neubrunschweig

La pêche du saumon dans la rivière de Restigouche (Nouveau-Brunswick)

La pesca del salmone nel fiume Restigouche, Nuovo Brunswick

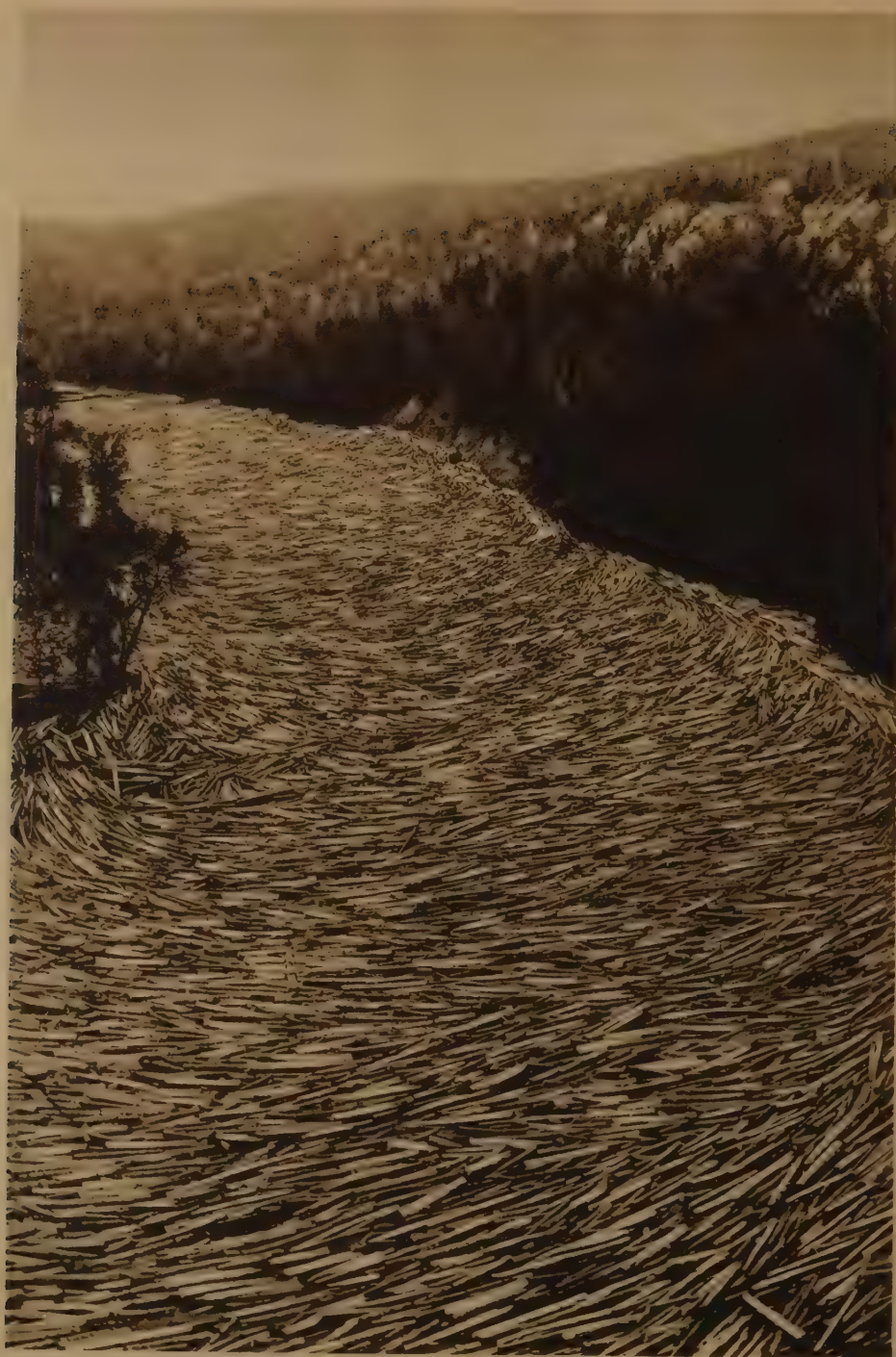


Fishing Boat, Seal Cove Harbour, Grand Manan Island,
New Brunswick

Bateau de pêche dans le port de Seal Cove, île du Grand Manan
(Nouveau-Brunswick)

Fischerboot im Hafen von Seal Cove, Grand Manan Insel,
Neubrunschweig

Barca peschereccia nel Porto di Seal Cove, Isola del Grand Manan,
Nuovo Brunswick



A New Brunswick river of logs
(Tobique River)

Rivière du Nouveau-Brunswick remplie
de troncs d'arbres

Mit Baumstämmen angefüllter Fluß
in Neubraunschweig

Fiume riempito di tronchi d'albero nel
Nuovo Brunswick



Log Jam, Madawaska River, New Brunswick

Encombrement de troncs d'arbres dans la rivière de Madawaska,
(Nouveau-Brunswick)

Stauung von Baumstämmen im Madawaska Fluß, Neubraunschweig

Stivaggio di tronchi d'albero nel fiume Madawaska
Nuovo Brunswick



Woodstock, New Brunswick

Woodstock (Nouveau-Brunswick)

Woodstock, Neubraunschweig

Woodstock, Nuovo Brunswick



Grand Falls, New Brunswick

Grand Falls (Nouveau-Brunswick)

Grand Falls, Neubraunschweig

Grand Falls, Nuovo Brunswick



Fox, Prince Edward Island Fox Farm

Renard dans un établissement d'élevage de renards, Île du Prince-Édouard

Fuchs in einer Pelzfarm der Prince Edward Insel

Volpe in un allevamento dell'Isola Principe Edoardo



Farm Scene, Prince Edward Island
 Ferme de l'île du Prince-Édouard

Gehöft, Prince Edward Insel
 Fattoria Isola Principe Edoardo



Harbour Entrance, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Entrée du port de Charlottetown (Île du Prince Édouard)

Eingang zum Hafen von Charlottetown, Prince Edward Insel,

Ingresso al porto di Charlottetown, Isola Principe Edoardo



Parliament Buildings, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
 Palais du Parlement, Charlottetown, (Île du Prince Édouard)

Parlamentsgebäude, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Insel
 Il Palazzo del Parlamento, Charlottetown, Isola Principe Edoardo



Experimental Farm, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
 Ferme modèle, Charlottetown, (Ile du Prince Edouard)

Musterfarm, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Insel
 Una masseria modello, Charlottetown, Isola Principe Edoardo



Hunter River, typical Prince Edward Island village

Hunter River, village typique dans l'île du Prince Edouard

Hunter River, typisches Dorf auf der Prince Edward Insel

Hunter River, villaggio tipico nell'isola Principe Edoardo



Prince Edward Island Farmhouse

Ferme dans l'île du Prince Edouard

Gehöft auf der Prince Edward Insel

Masseria nell'isola Principe Edoardo



Farmhouse, Tryon District, Prince Edward Island

Maison de fermier, dans le district de Tryon (Île du Prince Edouard)

Farmhaus im Tryon District, Prince Edward Insel

Cascinale nel distretto di Tryon, Isola Principe Edoardo

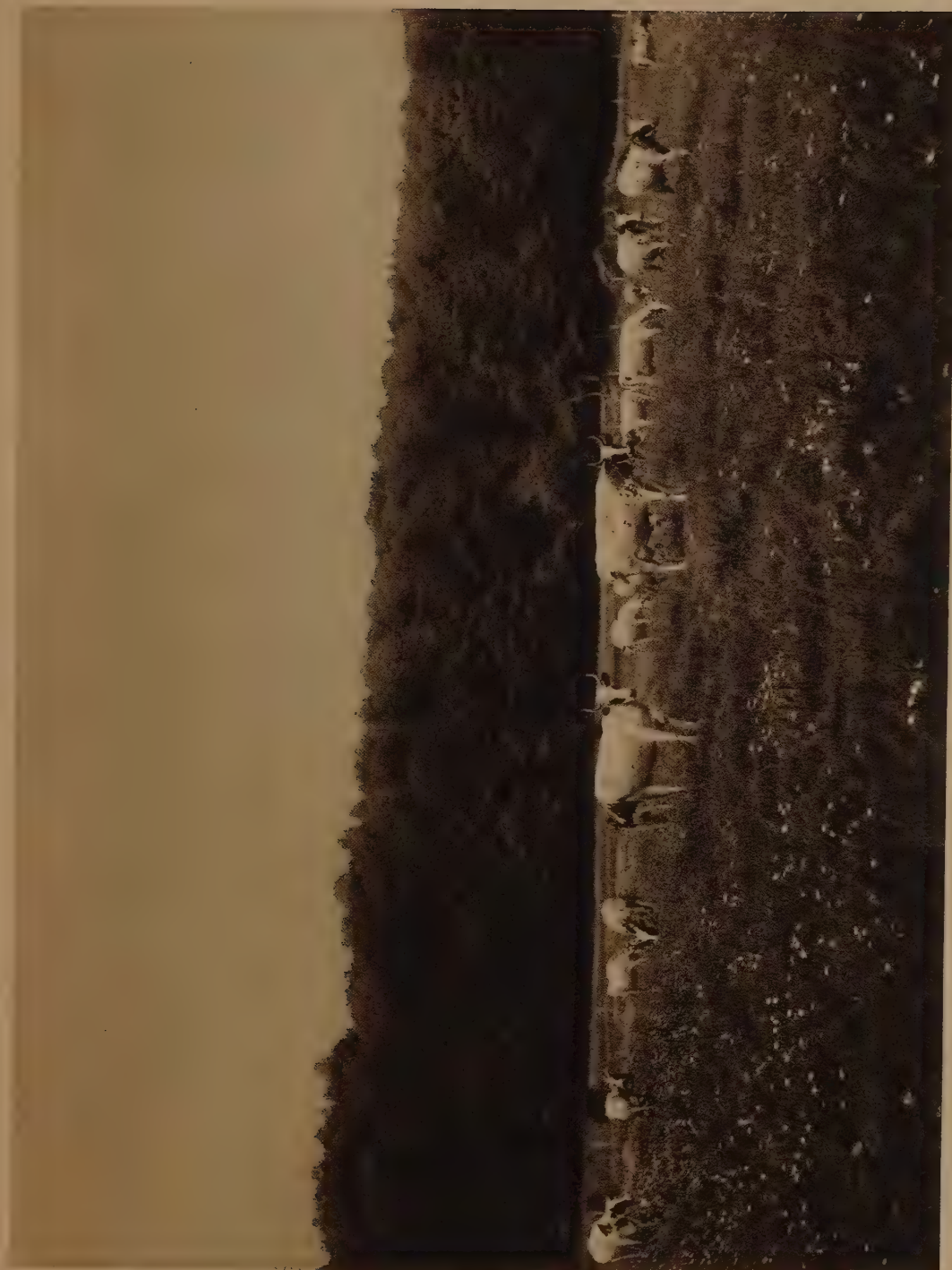


Collecting maple-sap for sugar, Province of Quebec

Extraction du sucre d'érable dans la province de Québec

Ahornzuckergewinnung in der Provinz Quebec

Estrazione di zucchero d'acero nella provincia di Quebec



Dairy Herd, Province of Quebec

Vaches au pâturage (Province de Québec)

Kühe auf der Weide, Provinz Quebec

Vacche al pascolo, Provincia di Quebec



Farming scene (Knowlton), Province of Quebec
Moissonneurs (Knowlton), Province de Québec

Erntebild (Knowlton), Provinz Quebec
La raccolta (Knowlton), Provincia di Quebec



French-Canadian guide, Laurentides Park, Province of Quebec

Batelier franco-canadien dans le Laurentides Park (Province de Québec)

Franco-canadischer Bootsmann im Laurentides Park, Provinz Quebec

Barcaiolo franco-canadese nel Parco di Laurentides, Provincia di Quebec



French-Canadians, Province of Quebec

Franco-Canadiennes (Province de Québec)

Franco-Canadierinnen, Provinz Québec

Donne Franco-Candesi, Provincia di Quebec



Gannets on Bonaventure Island, Province of Quebec

Seevögel auf der Bonaventure Insel, Provinz Quebec

Oiseaux de mer dans l'île de Bonaventure
(Province de Québec)

Uccelli marini nell'Isola di Bonaventura,
Provincia di Quebec

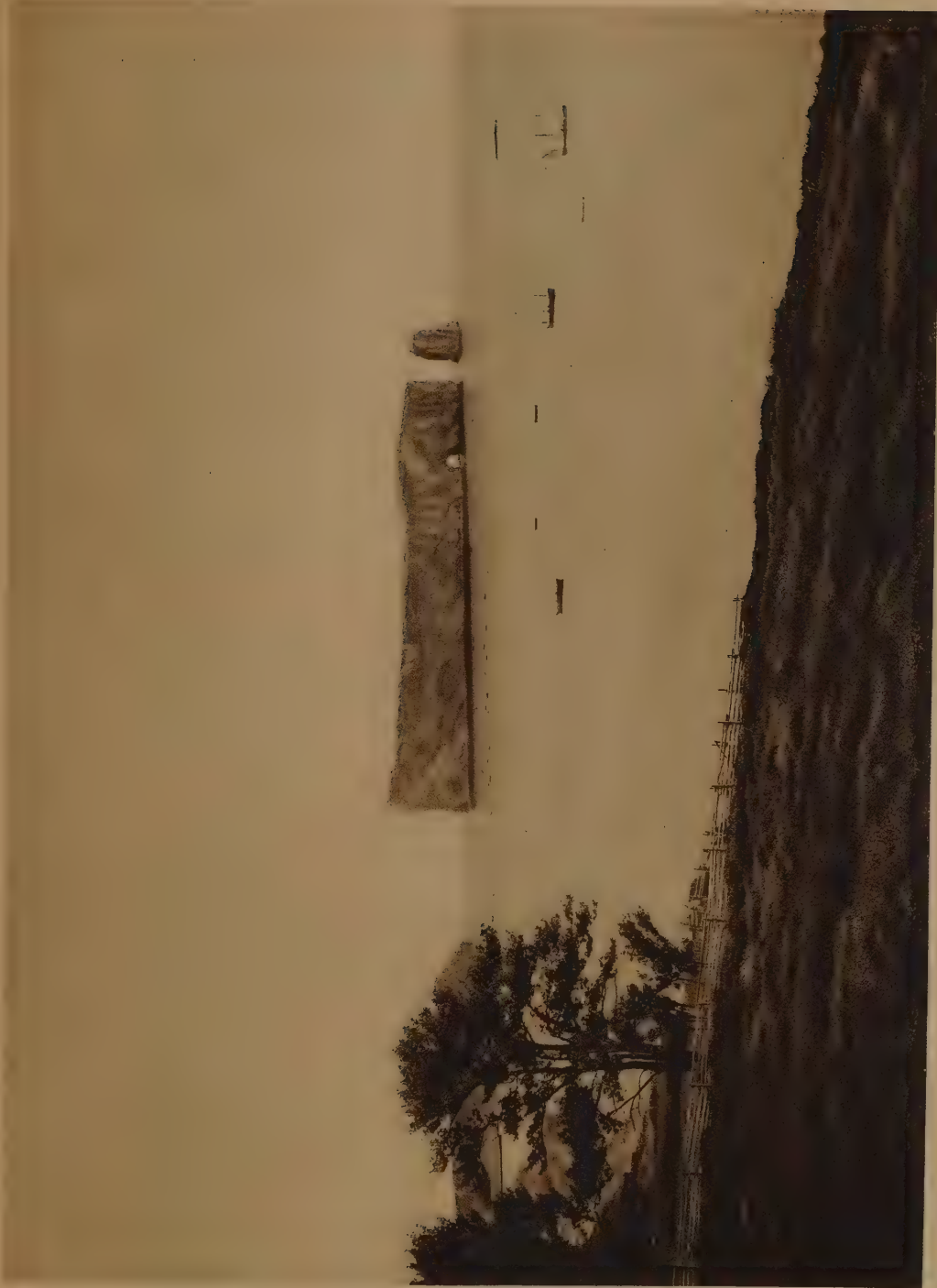


Gaspé Cod Fishing Station, Province of Quebec

Village de pêcheurs dans la presqu'île de Gaspé (Province de Québec)

Fischerdorf auf der Halbinsel Gaspé, Provinz Quebec

Villaggio di pescatori sulla Penisola di Gaspé, Provincia di Quebec



L'île Percée, Province of Quebec

L'île Percée (Province de Québec)

L'île Percée, Provinz Quebec

L'isola Percée, Provincia di Quebec



Gaspé Bay, Province of Quebec

Bai de Gaspé, (Province de Québec)

Gaspé Bai, Provinz Quebec

Bate di Gaspé, Provincia di Quebec



Matapédia Valley, Province of Quebec,
Vallée de Matapédia (Province de Québec)

Matapédia Tal, Provinz Quebec
Valle di Matapédia, Provincia di Quebec

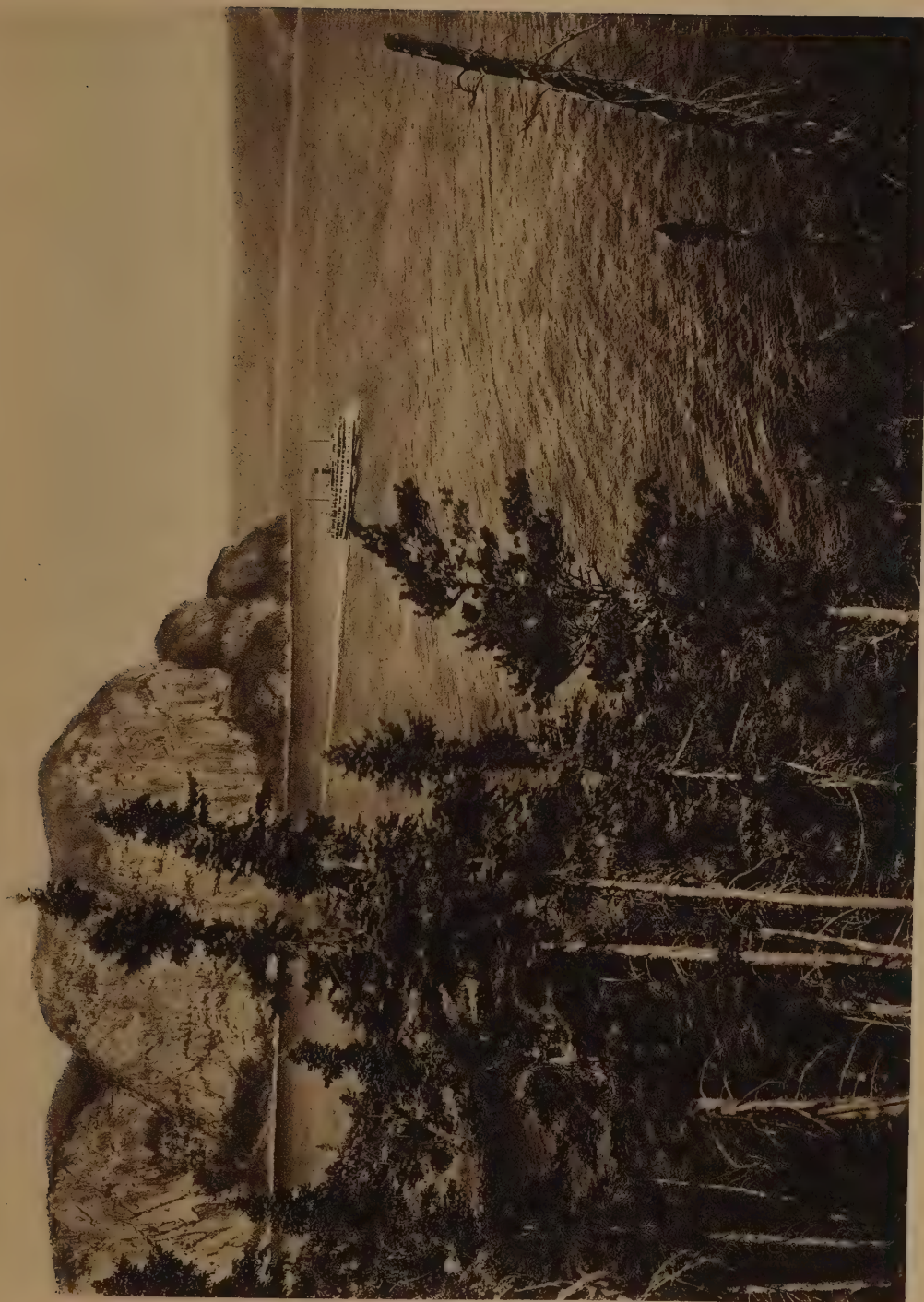


The St. Lawrence River at Bic, Province of Quebec

Le fleuve Saint-Laurent près de Bic (Province de Québec)

Der St. Lorenzstrom bei Bic, Provinz Quebec

Il fiume di San Lorenzo presso Bic, Provincia di Quebec



Cape Trinity, Saguenay River, Province of Quebec

Cap Trinity, rivière de Saguenay, province de Québec

Trinity Kap, Saguenay Fluss, Provinz Quebec

Il Capo della Trinità, fiume Saguenay, Provincia di Quebec



Grande Décharge Dam, Saguenay River, Province of Quebec
Barrage de la "Grande Décharge"; rivière de Saguenay,
province de Québec

Grande Décharge Staudamm, Saguenay Fluß, Provinz Québec
Pescaia e diga della „Grande Décharge“; fiume Saguenay,
Provincia di Québec



The Saguenay River, Province of Quebec,
La rivière de Saguenay, province de Québec

Der Saguenay Fluss, Provinz Quebec,
Il fiume Saguenay, Provincia di Quebec



St. François, Province of Quebec

Saint-François (Province de Québec)

St. François, Provinz Quebec

St. François, Provincia di Quebec



Montmorency Falls (265 ft), Montmorency River, Province of Quebec

Les chutes de Montmorency (80 m), rivière de Montmorency
(Province de Québec)

Montmorency Falls (80 m), Montmorency Fluß, Provinz Quebec

Le cascade di Montmorency (80 m), il fiume Montmorency,
Provincia di Quebec



Quebec

Quebec et le Saint-Laurent

Quebec mit Lorenzstrom

Quebec col torrente di San Lorenzo



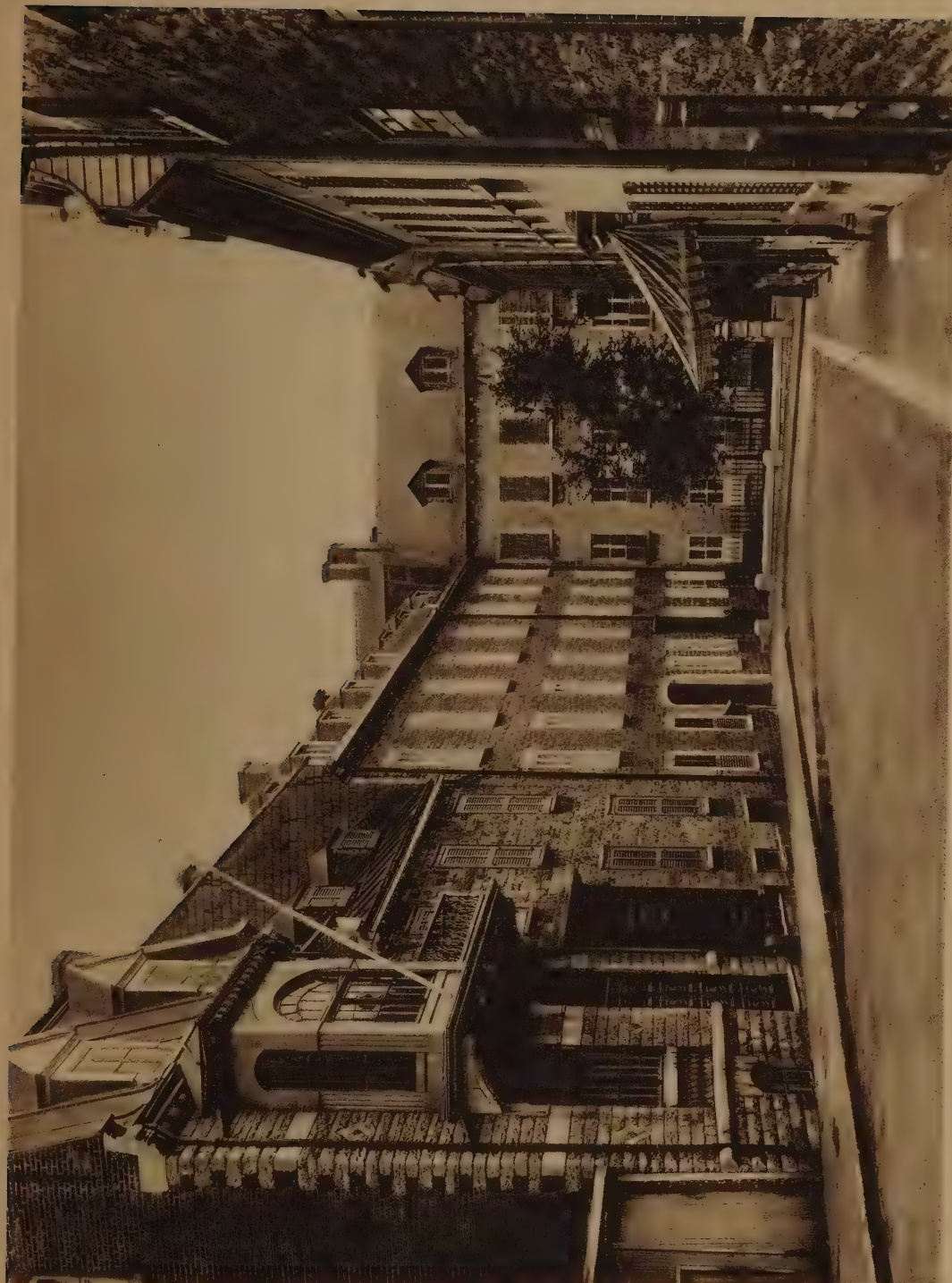
The Citadel, Quebec
La citadelle de Québec

Die Citadelle von Quebec
La cittadella di Quebec



Sous le Cap Street, Quebec
Rue Sous-le-Cap (Québec)

Sous le Cap Straße, Quebec
Via Sous le Cap a Quebec



Rue du Parloir, Quebec
Rue du Parloir (Québec)

Rue du Parloir, Quebec
Rue du Parloir a Quebec



Place Royale in Quebec

Place Royale a Quebec

Place Royale, Quebec

Place Royale (Québec)



The Cardinal's Palace, Quebec
 Palais du Cardinal (Québec)

Palast des Kardinals in Quebec
 Palazzo del Cardinale a Quebec



House of Parliament, Quebec

Palais du Parlement (Québec)

Parlamentsgebäude in Quebec

Palazzo del Parlamento, Quebec



Château Frontenac Hotel, Quebec

Hôtel Château Frontenac (Québec)

Hotel Château Frontenac, Quebec

L'Hôtel Château Frontenac, Quebec



Quebec Bridge over the St. Lawrence
Le pont du Saint-Laurent, près de Québec

Die St. Lorenzbrücke bei Quebec
Il ponte di S. Lorenzo presso Quebec



Chaudière Falls (130 ft), Chaudière River, Province of Quebec,

Les chutes (39 m) de la rivière de Chaudière (Province de Québec)

Chaudière Fälle (39 m) am Chaudière Fluß, Provinz Quebec

La cascade di Chaudière (39 m) del fiume Chaudière, Provincia di Quebec



Grand Mère, Laurentide Pulp Mill, Province of Quebec

Grand Mère, moulin Laurentide (fabrique de pâte de bois)
(Province de Québec)

Grand Mère, Laurentide Holzbreimühle, Provinz Quebec

Grand Mère, Mulino Laurentide per la fabbricazione della pasta di legno,
Provincia di Quebec



Railway Bridge, Portneuf City, Province of Quebec

Le pont du chemin de fer, près de Portneuf City (Province de Québec)

Eisenbahnbrücke bei Portneuf City, Provinz Quebec

Ponte ferroviario presso Portneuf City, Provincia di Quebec



Métis River Falls, Province of Quebec

Wasserfälle des Métis Flusses, Provinz Quebec

Chutes de la rivière de Métis, Province de Québec

Le cascate del Métis, Provincia di Quebec



Fort Lennox, Archway, Ile aux Noix,
Province of Quebec

Gewölbegang im Fort Lennox, Ile aux Noix,
Provinz Quebec

Galerie du Fort Lennox, Ile aux Noix
(Province de Québec)

Galleria nel Forte Lennox, Ile aux Noix
Provincia di Québec



Fort Lennox, Main Entrance, Île aux Noix, Province of Quebec

Entrée principale du Fort Lennox Île aux Noix (Province de Québec)

Haupteingang zum Fort Lennox, Île aux Noix, Provinz Québec

Ingresso principale al Fort Lennox, Île aux Noix, Provincia di Québec



Ruins of Fort Chambly, Province of Quebec

Ruines du Fort Chambly (Province de Québec)

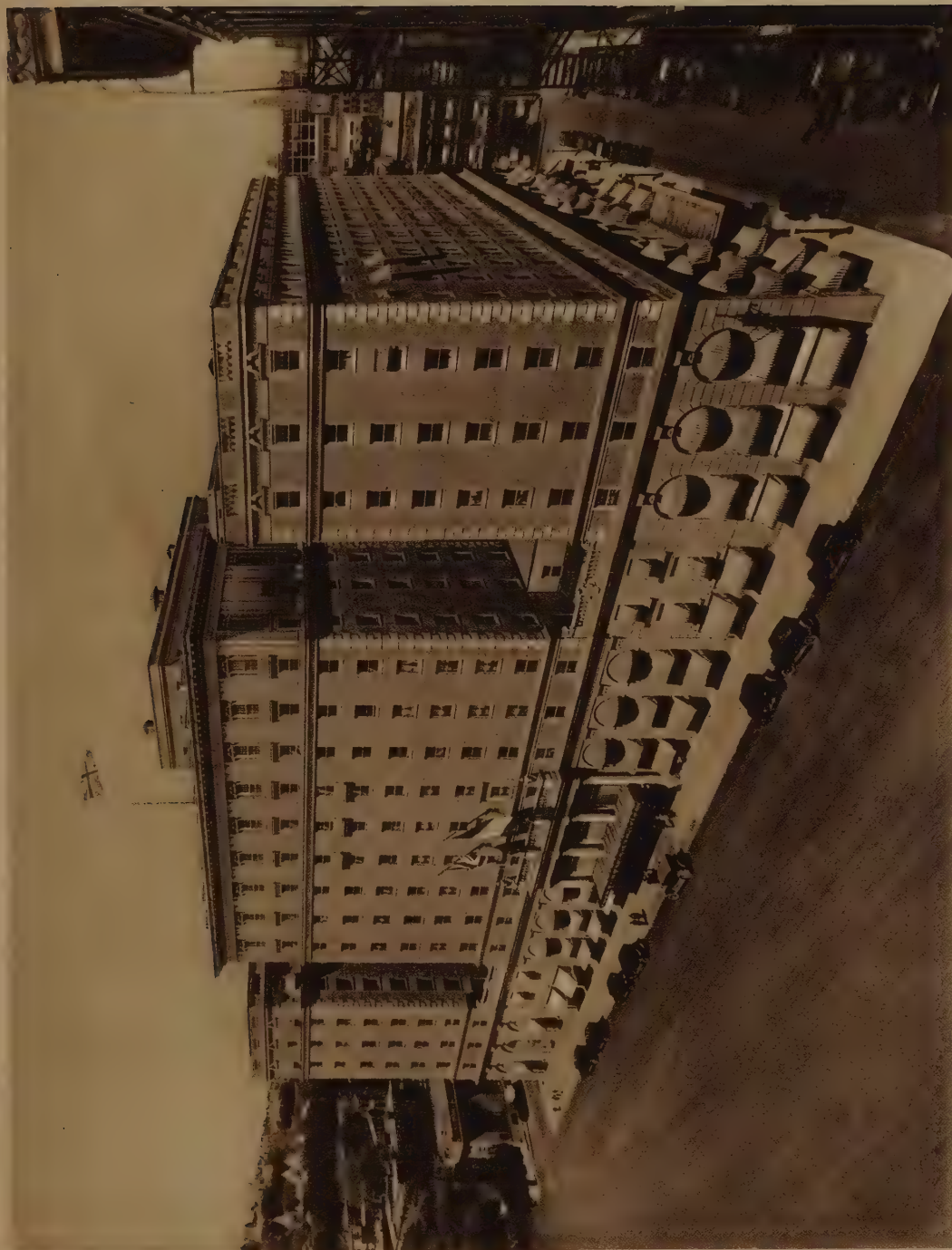
Ruinen des Fort Chambly, Provinz Quebec

Rovine del Forte Chambly, Provincia di Quebec



Montreal, Province of Québec
Montréal, province de Québec

Montreal, Provinz Quebec
Montreal, Provincia di Quebec



Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Province of Quebec.

Mount Royal Hotel, Montréal, province de Québec

Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Provinz Quebec

L'albergo di Mount Royal, Montreal, Provincia di Québec



Dominion Square, Montreal, Province of Quebec

Dominion Square, Montréal, province de Québec

Dominion Square, Provinz Quebec

Dominion Square, Montreal, Provincia di Quebec



Windsor Street Station, Montreal, Province of Quebec

Gare de Windsor Street, Montréal, province de Québec

Windsor Street Bahnhof, Montreal, Provinz Quebec

La stazione di Windsor Street, Montreal, Provincia di Quebec



Notre Dame Cathedral, Montreal,
Province of Quebec

Notre Dame Kathedrale, Montreal,
Provinz Quebec

Cathédrale Notre-Dame, Montréal,
province de Québec

La Cattedrale di Notre Dame, Montreal,
Provincia di Quebec



Château de Ramezay, Montreal, Province of Quebec

Château de Ramezay, Montréal, province de Québec

Château de Ramezay, Montreal, Provinz Quebec

Il Castello di Ramezay, Montreal, Provincia di Quebec

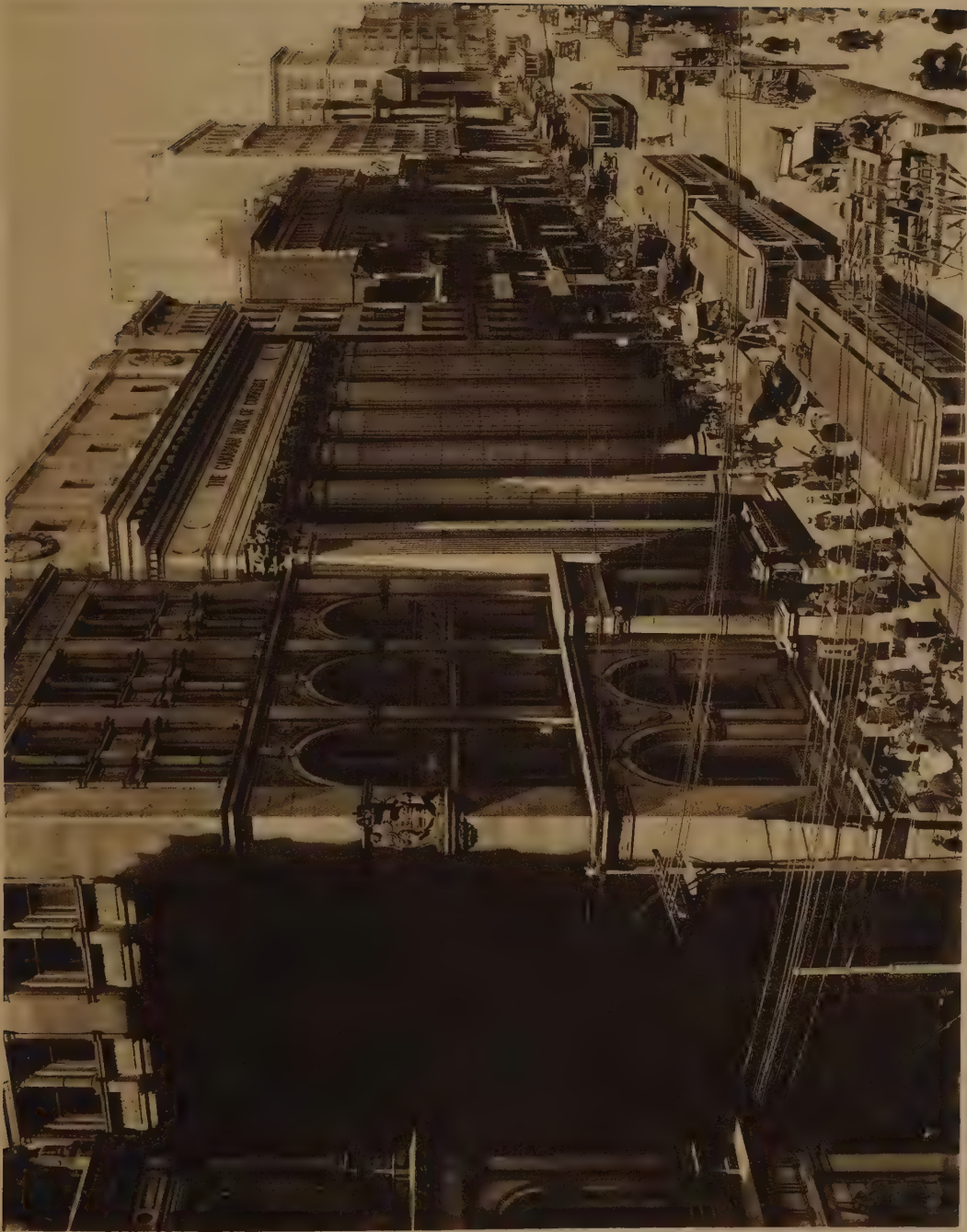


Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Province of Quebec

Bank von Montreal, Montreal, Provinz Quebec

Banque de Montréal, Montréal, province de Québec

La Banca di Montreal, Montreal, Provincia di Quebec



St. James Street, Montreal, Province of Quebec
Rue Saint-James, Montréal, province de Québec

St. James-Strasse, Montreal, Provinz Quebec
La strada di St. James, Montreal, provincia di Quebec



St. James's Cathedral, Montreal, Province of Quebec

Cathédrale Saint-James, Montréal (Province de Québec)

St. James Kathedrale, Montreal, Provinz Quebec

La Cattedrale di St. James, Montreal, Provincia di Quebec



Grain Elevator, Montreal, Province of Quebec
Grenier à Montréal (Province de Québec)

Getreidespeicher in Montreal, Provinz Quebec
Il granaio di Montreal. Provincia di Quebec



Montreal Harbour, Province of Quebec

Le port de Montréal (Province de Québec)

Der Hafen von Montreal, Provinz Québec

Il Porto di Montreal, Provincia di Québec



Cold Storage Plant, Montreal, Province of Quebec

Les réserves frigorifiques de Montréal (Province de Québec)

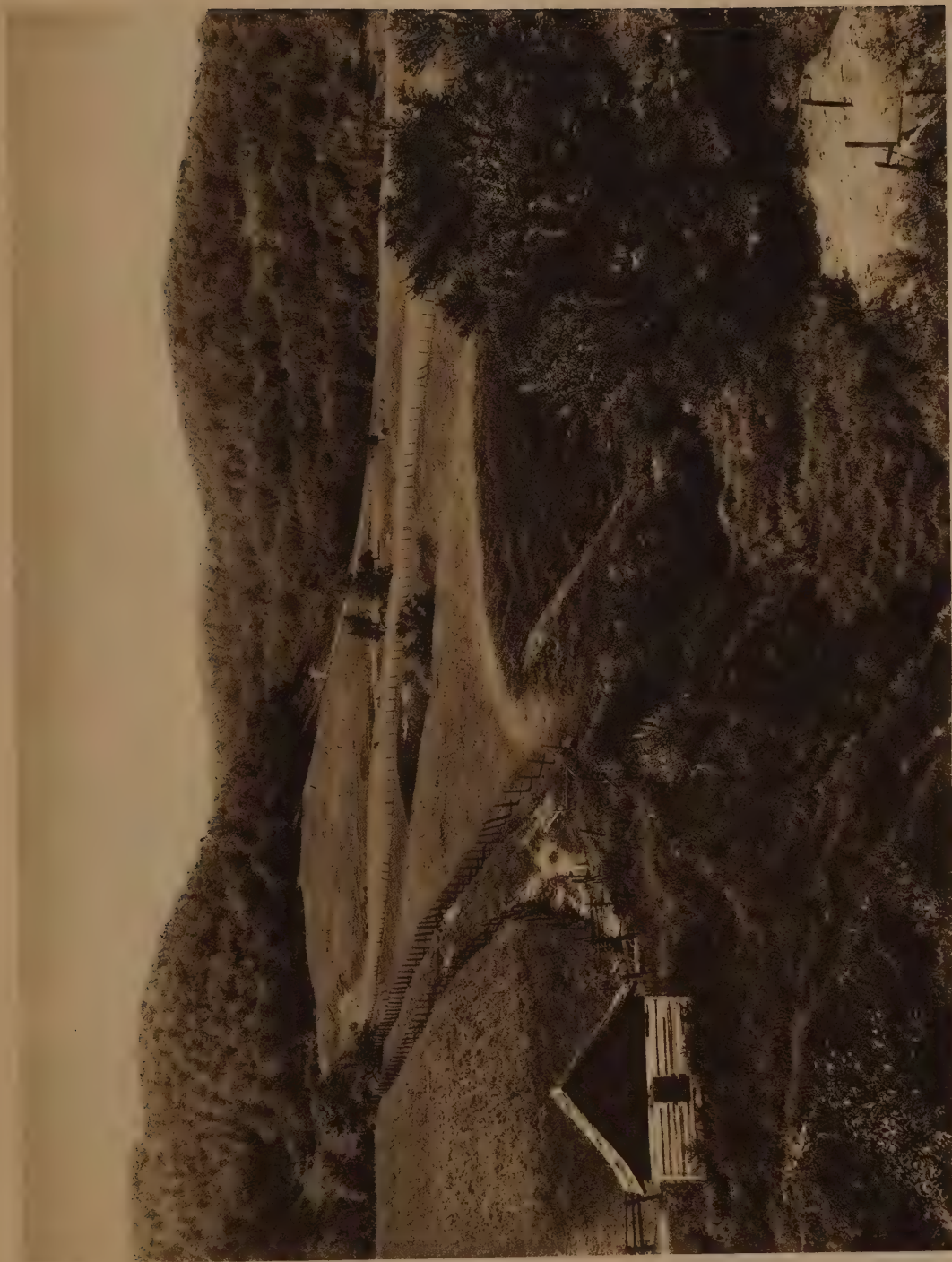
Kühnhallen in Montreal, Provinz Quebec

Padiglioni frigoriferi a Montreal, Provincia di Quebec



Steamer in Lachine Rapids near Montreal, Province of Quebec
 Bateau à vapeur dans les rapides de Lachine, près de Montréal
 (Province de Québec)

Dampfer in den Lachine Stromschnellen bei Montreal, Provinz Quebec
 Battelli nelle rapide di Lachine presso Montreal,
 Provincia di Quebec



Landscape near Shawbridge, Province of Quebec
Paysage près de Shawbridge (Province de Québec)

Landschaft bei Shawbridge, Provinz Quebec
Paesaggio presso Shawbridge, Provincia di Quebec



The beginnings of a town (Amos), Northern Quebec

Une ville (Amos) en voie de formation dans le nord de la province de Québec

Eine neuentstehende Stadt (Amos) im nördlichen Quebec

Una città che sorge (Amos) nel Quebec settentrionale



Falls of the Rivière du Lièvre, Province of Quebec
Chutes de la rivière du Lièvre (Province de Québec)

Wasserfälle des Lièvre Flusses, Provinz Quebec
Le cascade del fiume Lièvre, Provincia di Quebec



Rupert House, Province of Quebec

Hudson Bay Faktorei "Rupert House", Provinz Quebec

"Rupert House", factorenie de la baie d'Hudson (Province de Québec)

La Fattoria "Rupert House" nella Baia d'Hudson, Provincia di Quebec



Lumber Camp, Northern Ontario

Cabanes de bûcherons dans le nord de l'Ontario

Holzfallerhütten im nördlichen Ontario

Capanne di boscaioli, Ontario settentrionale



Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Ontario

Parlamentsbibliothek, Ottawa, Ontario

Bibliothèque du Parlement, Ottawa, province d'Ontario,

La biblioteca del Parlamento, Ottawa, Ontario



Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ontario
Palais du Parlement, Ottawa (Ontario)

Parlamentsgebäude in Ottawa, Ontario
Il palazzo del Parlamento a Ottawa, Ontario



Rideau Hall, Governor-General's Residence, Ottawa, Ontario

Rideau Hall, résidence du gouverneur général, Ottawa (Ontario)

Rideau Hall, Residenz des Generalgouverneurs in Ottawa, Ontario

Rideau Hall, residenza del Governatore generale d'Ottawa, Ontario



Château Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario

Hôtel Château Laurier, à Ottawa (Ontario)

Hôtel Château Laurier in Ottawa, Ontario

Hôtel Château Laurier, a Ottawa, Ontario



Sunset on the Ottawa River, Ottawa, Ontario

Coucher du soleil sur la rivière d' Ottawa, près d'Ottawa (Ontario)

Sonnenuntergang auf dem Ottawa Fluß bei Ottawa, Ontario

Tramonto sul fiume Ottawa presso Ottawa, Ontario



Along Government Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario

Le parc du château d'Ottawa (Ontario)

Im Schloßpark zu Ottawa, Ontario

Nel parco del Castello d'Ottawa, Ontario

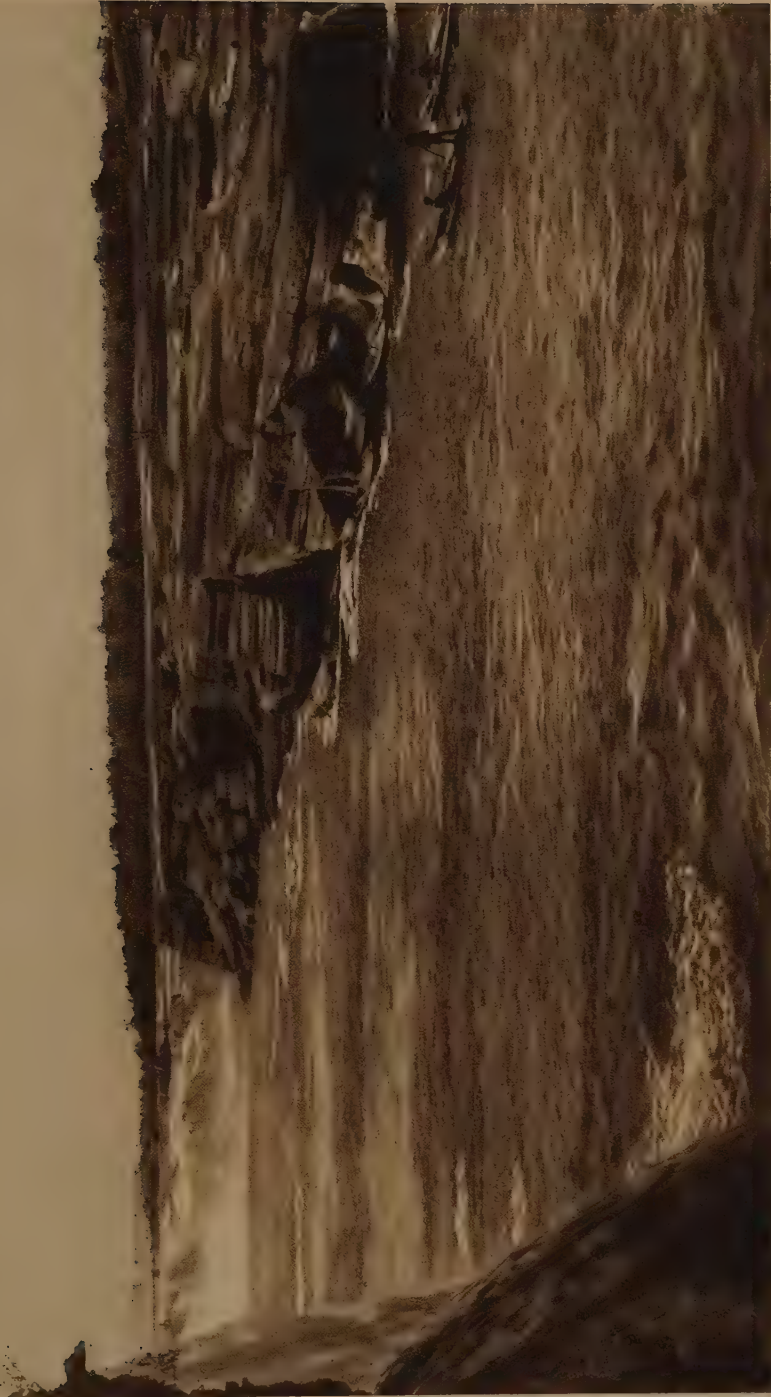


Chaudière Falls, Ottawa, Ontario

Les chutes de la Chaudière, Ottawa (Ontario)

Chaudière Fäll, Ottawa, Ontario

Le cascade di Chaudière, Ottawa, Ontario



Chaudière Falls, Ottawa, Ontario

Les chutes de la Chaudière, Ottawa (Ontario)

Chaudière Falls, Ottawa, Ontario

Le cascade di Chaudière, Ottawa, Ontario



Bonnie View Island, Thousand Islands, Ontario

Ile Bonnie View, l'une des "Mille îles", province d'Ontario

Bonnie View Insel, eine der "Tausend Inseln", Ontario

L'isola di Bonnie View, una delle "Mille isole", Ontario



The Palisades, Petawawa River, Algonquin Park, Ontario

Les "Palissades", rivière de Petawawa, Algonquin Park, Province d'Ontario

Die "Palisaden", Petawawafluss, Algonquin Park, Ontario

Le "Palizzate", Petawawa fiume, Parco d'Algonquin, Ontario



Niagara Falls, Ontario

Les chutes du Niagara (Ontario)

• Niagara Fäll, Ontario

Le cascate del Niagara, Ontario



Niagara Falls from the Canadian side, Ontario

Les chutes du Niagara vues de la rive canadienne (Ontario)

Niagara-Fälle von der canadischen Seite, Ontario

Le cascade del Niagara dalla parte canadese, Ontario



Niagara Falls, Ontario

Les chutes du Niagara (Ontario)

Niagara Falls, Ontario

Le cascade del Niagara, Ontario

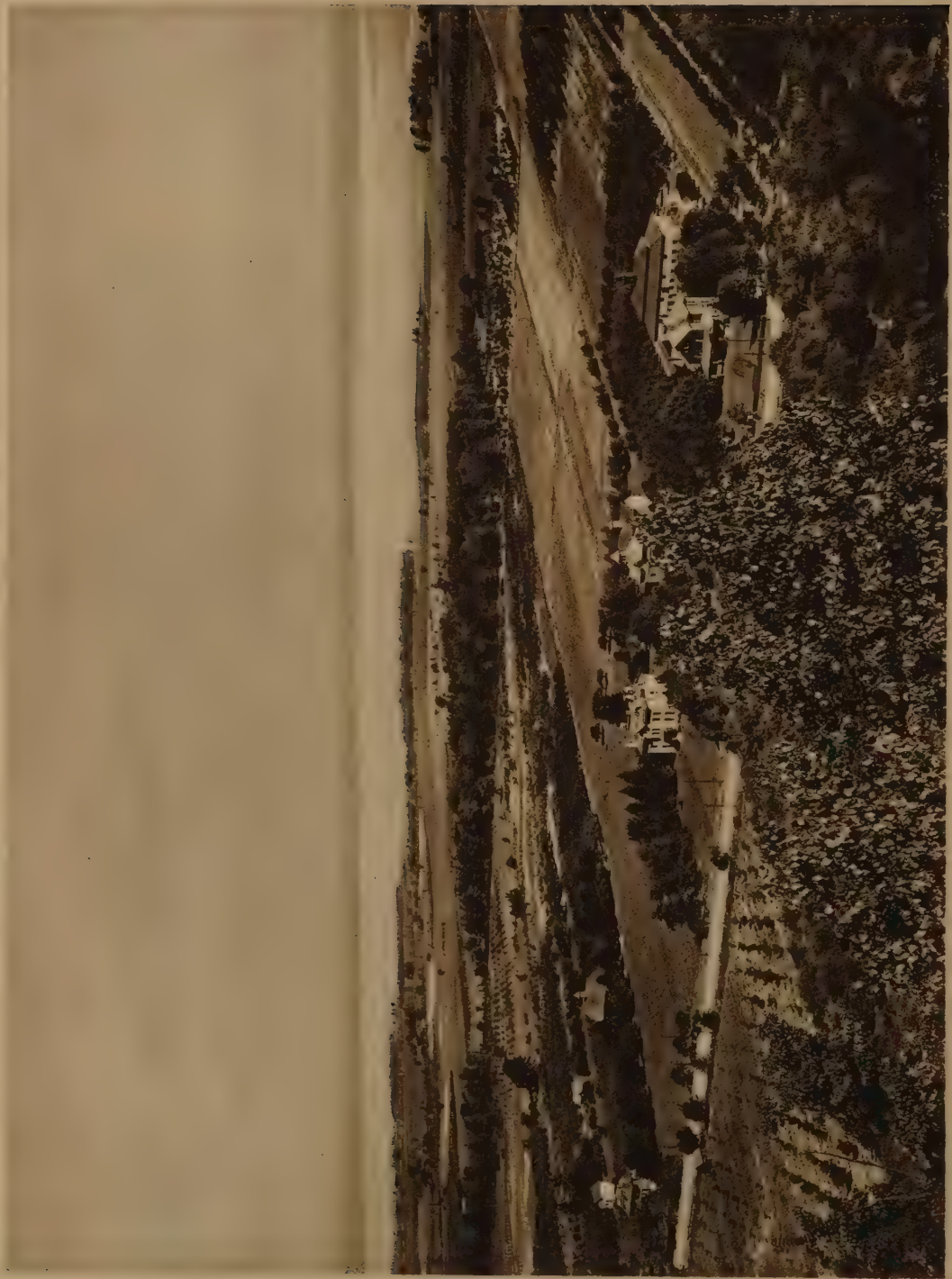


Niagara in Winter, Ontario

Les chutes du Niagara en hiver, Ontario

Die Niagara-Fälle im Winter, Ontario

Le cascade del Niagara durante l'inverno, Ontario



Niagara Fruit District, Ontario

Le district fruitier du Niagara (Ontario)

Die Niagara Obstgegend, Ontario

La zona fruttifera del Niagara, Ontario



Niagara Peninsula Orchard, Ontario

Plantation d'arbres fruitiers dans la presqu'île du Niagara (Ontario)

Obstplantage auf der Niagara Halbinsel, Ontario

Piantagione d'alberi fruttiferi sulla penisola del Niagara, Ontario



Steamer on Lake Ontario

Bateau à vapeur sur le lac Ontario

Dampfer auf dem Ontario See

Bastimento sul Lago d'Ontario



Lift Lock at Peterborough, Ontario

Elevateur de bateaux près de Peterborough, province d'Ontario

Hebeschleuse bei Peterborough, Ontario

La chiusa di Peterborough, Ontario



Aeroplane view of Business Centre of Toronto,
Ontario

Fliegeraufnahme des Geschäftsviertels von Toronto,
Ontario

Toronto (Ontario), le quartier des affaires.
Vue prise du haut d'un avion

Il quartiere industriale di Toronto visto dall'aeroplano,
Ontario



Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario

Yonge Street, Toronto, province d Ontario

Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario

Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario



Skyline, Toronto, Ontario

Silhouette de Toronto (Ontario)

Silhouette von Toronto, Ontario

Siluetta di Toronto, Ontario

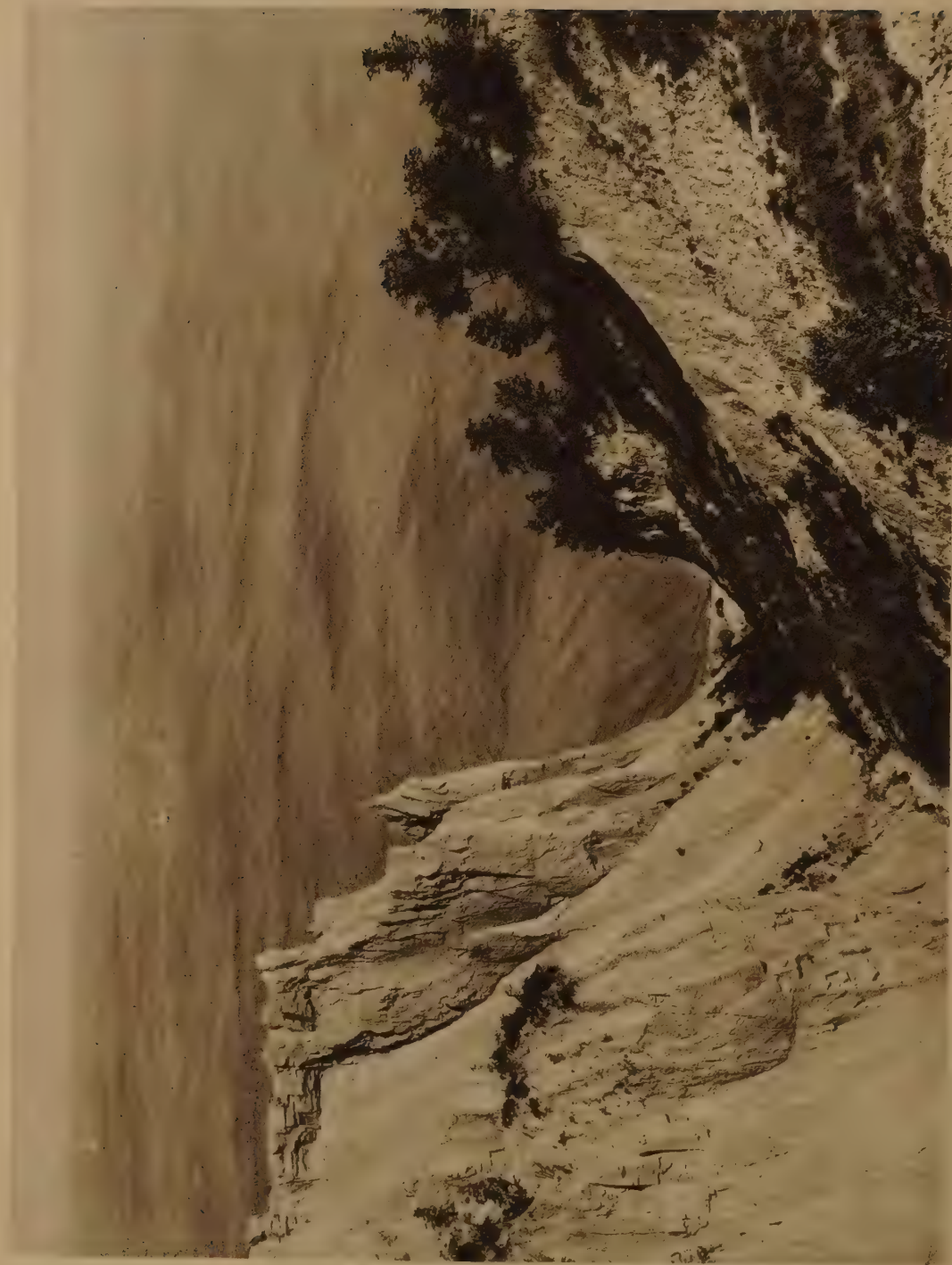


University of Toronto, Ontario

Universität von Toronto, Ontario

Université de Toronto, province d'Ontario

L'Università di Toronto, Ontario



Lake Ontario near Toronto, Ontario

Bord du lac Ontario, près de Toronto, province d'Ontario

Ufer des Ontario Sees bei Toronto, Ontario

La riva del Lago d'Ontario presso Toronto, Ontario

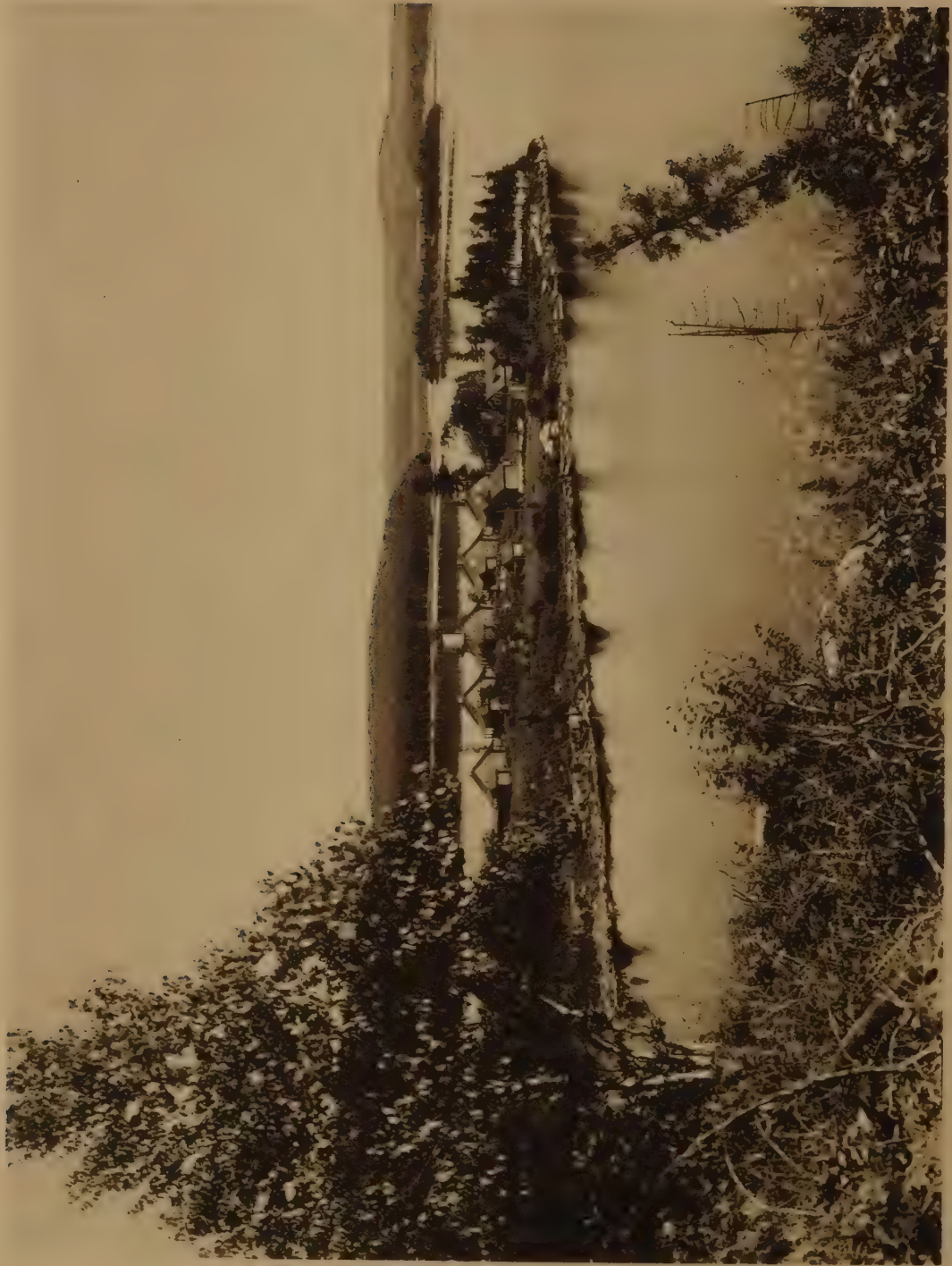


Flower Pot Island, Lake Huron, Ontario

Ile de Flower Pot, lac Huron, province d'Ontario

Flower Pot Insel, Huron See, Ontario

L'isola di Flower Pot, Lago d'Huron, Ontario



In the "Highlands of Ontario"

Les "Hauts Plateaux d'Ontario"

In den "Hochlanden von Ontario"

Nell "Altopiano d'Ontario", Ontario



Shadow River, Lake Rosseau, Ontario

La rivière de l'Ombre, près du lac de Rosseau (Ontario)

Schatten Fluß am Rosseau See, Ontario

Il fiume dell'Ombra presso il Lago di Rosseau, Ontario



Logs on the Mattagami River, Northern Ontario

Troncs d'arbres dans la rivière de Mattagami (Ontario septentrional)

Baumstämme im Mattagami Fluß, nördliches Ontario

Tronchi d'albero nel fiume Mattagami, Ontario settentrionale



Lady Evelyn Lake, Ontario
Lac Lady Evelyn (Ontario)

Lady Evelyn See, Ontario
Il lago di Lady Evelyn, Ontario



Smooth Rock Falls, Northern Ontario

Kraftstation der Smooth Rock Fälle, nördliches Ontario

Usine électrique des chutes de Smooth Rock (Ontario septentrional)

Stazione elettrica delle cascate di Smooth Rock, Ontario settentrionale



Bascule Bridge, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Pont à bascule près de Sault Sainte-Marie, province d'Ontario

Zugbrücke bei Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Ponte levatoio presso Ste. Marie, Ontario



Thunder Kap am Obersee, Ontario

Il Capo Thunder sul Lago Superiore, Ontario

Thunder Cape, Lake Superior, Ontario

Cap Thunder (Lac Supérieur), (Ontario)



Grain Ships and Elevators, Fort William, Lake Superior, Ontario

Bateaux pour le transport du blé et grenier dans le port
de Fort William (Lac Supérieur) (Ontario)

Getreideschiffe und Speicher im Hafen von Fort William, Obersee, Ontario

Nave adibita al trasporto di cereali e fondaco nel porto di Fort William,
Lago Superiore, Ontario

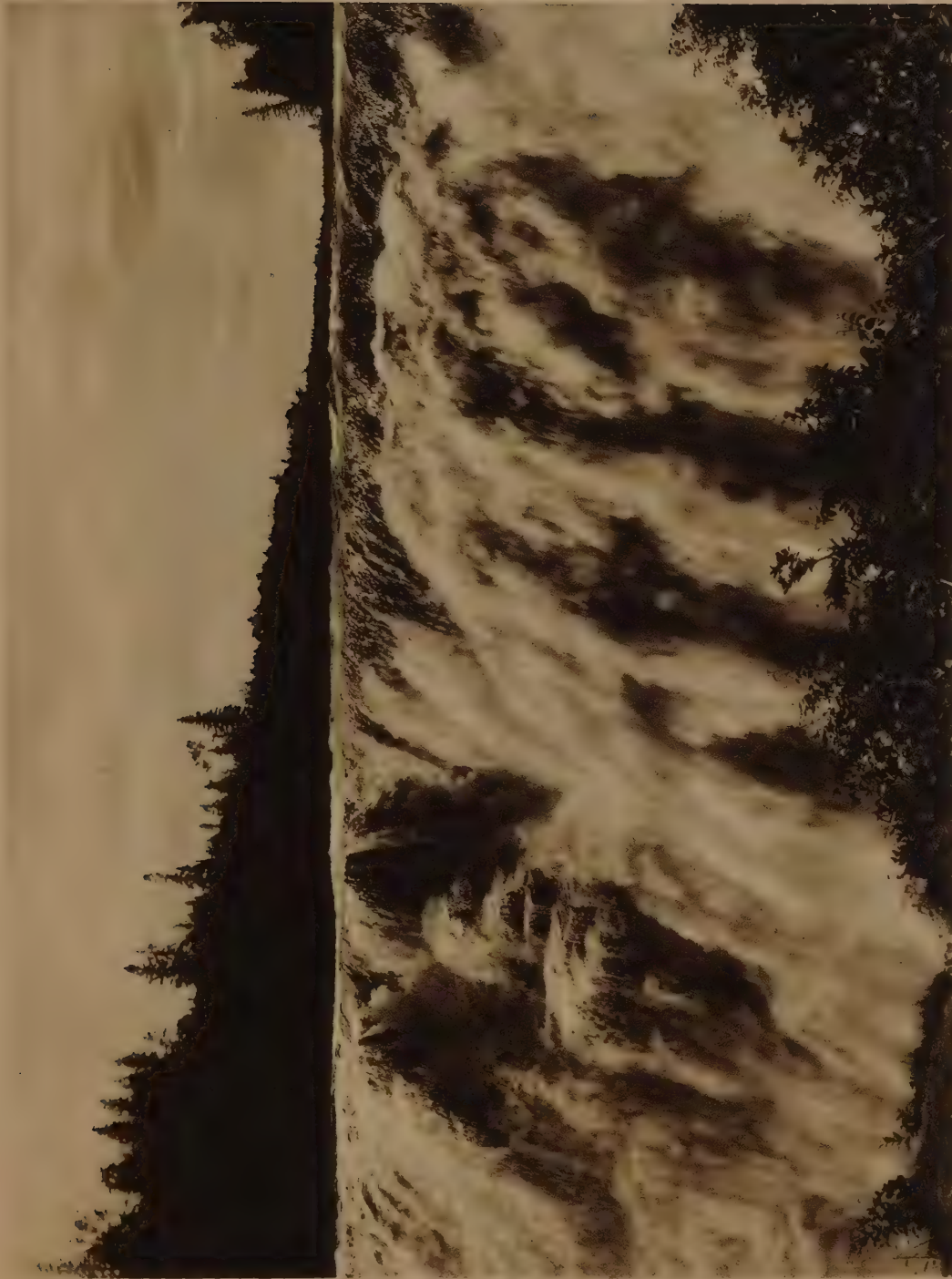


Elevator and Mill, Fort William, Ontario

Élévateur et minoterie à Fort William (Ontario)

Elevator und Mühle in Fort William, Ontario

Elevatore e mulino nella Fortezza di William, Ontario

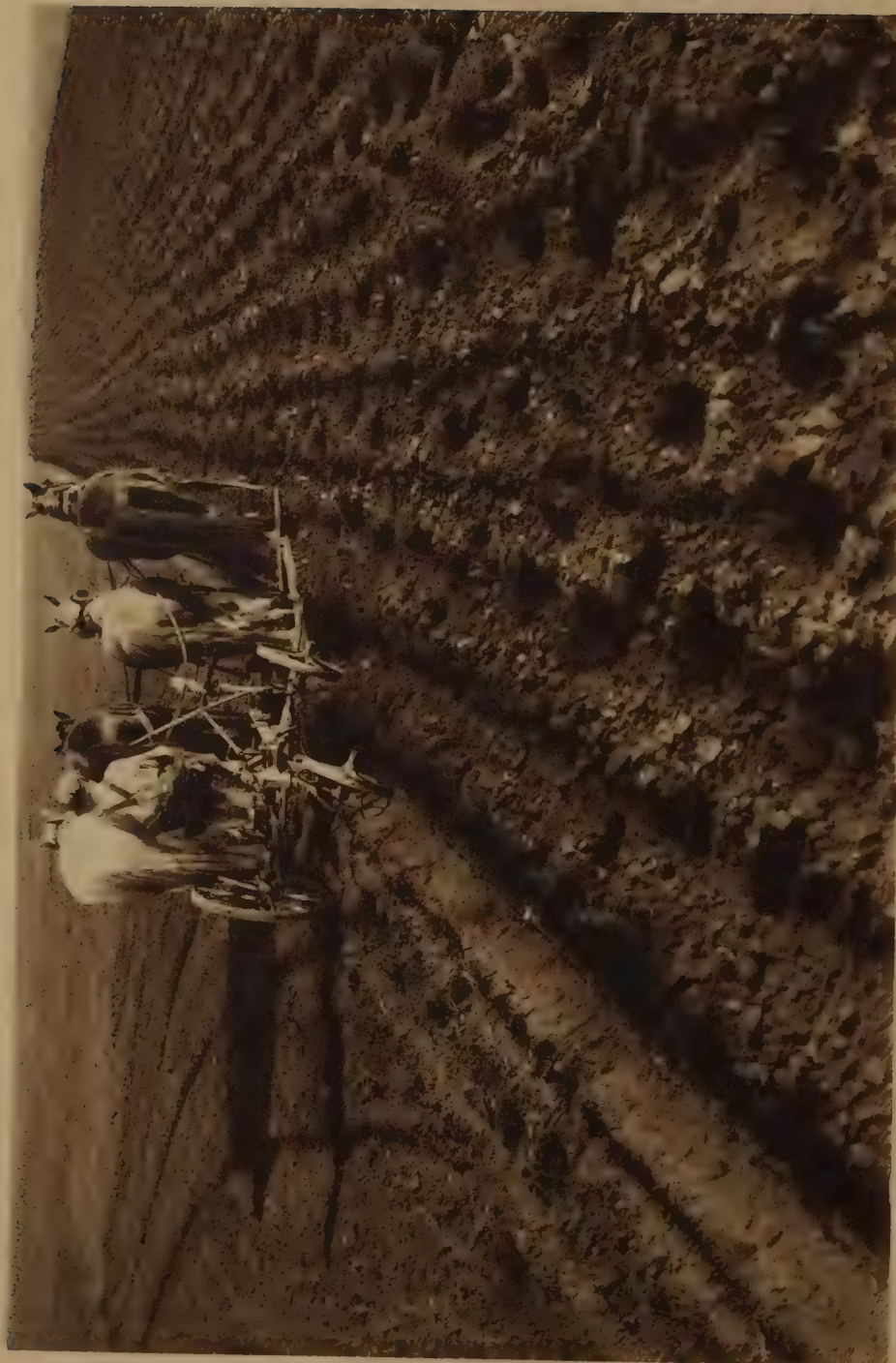


Kakabeka Falls (150 ft.), Ontario

Kakabeka Ffälle (46 m), Ontario

Cascades de la Kakabeka (46 m), province d'Ontario

Le cascade di Kakabeka (46 m), Ontario



Ploughing the Prairie, Manitoba

Bestellen der Prairie, Manitoba

Le labourage de la Prairie (Manitoba)

Coltivazione della prateria, Manitoba



Manitoba Wheat Field

Champ de froment dans le Manitoba

Weizenfeld in Manitoba

Campo di frumento a Manitoba



Grain Elevators, Manitoba

Grenier à blé (Manitoba)

Getreidespeicher in Manitoba

Grenario a Manitoba



Prairie Farm, Manitoba (Letter-boxes on posts)

Une ferme dans la Prairie du Manitoba (Boîtes aux lettres suspendues à des poteaux)

Präriefarm in Manitoba (Briefkästen an Pfählen)

Cascinale nella prateria di Manitoba (Cassette postali sui pali)



Sheep, Manitoba

Moutons du Manitoba

Schafe in Manitoba

Pecore a Manitoba



Cattle Ranch, Manitoba

Troupeau de bétail (Manitoba)

Viehherde in Manitoba

Una mandra a Manitoba



Prairie school children going home, Manitoba

Enfants rentrant de l'école dans la Prairie (Manitoba)

Schulkinder auf dem Nachhauseweg, Prarie, Manitoba

Scolari che ritornano a casa, nella Prateria, Manitoba



Prairie Farm Garden, Manitoba
Jardin d'une ferme dans la Prairie (Manitoba)

Farmgarten auf der Prärie in Manitoba
Il giardino di un cascinale nella prateria di Manitoba



New Parliament Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Le nouveau Parlement à Winnipeg (Manitoba)

Neues Parlamentsgebäude in Winnipeg, Manitoba

Il nuovo edificio del Parlamento a Winnipeg, Manitoba



Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Portage Avenue à Winnipeg (Manitoba)

Portage Avenue in Winnipeg, Manitoba
Portage Avenue a Winnipeg, Manitoba

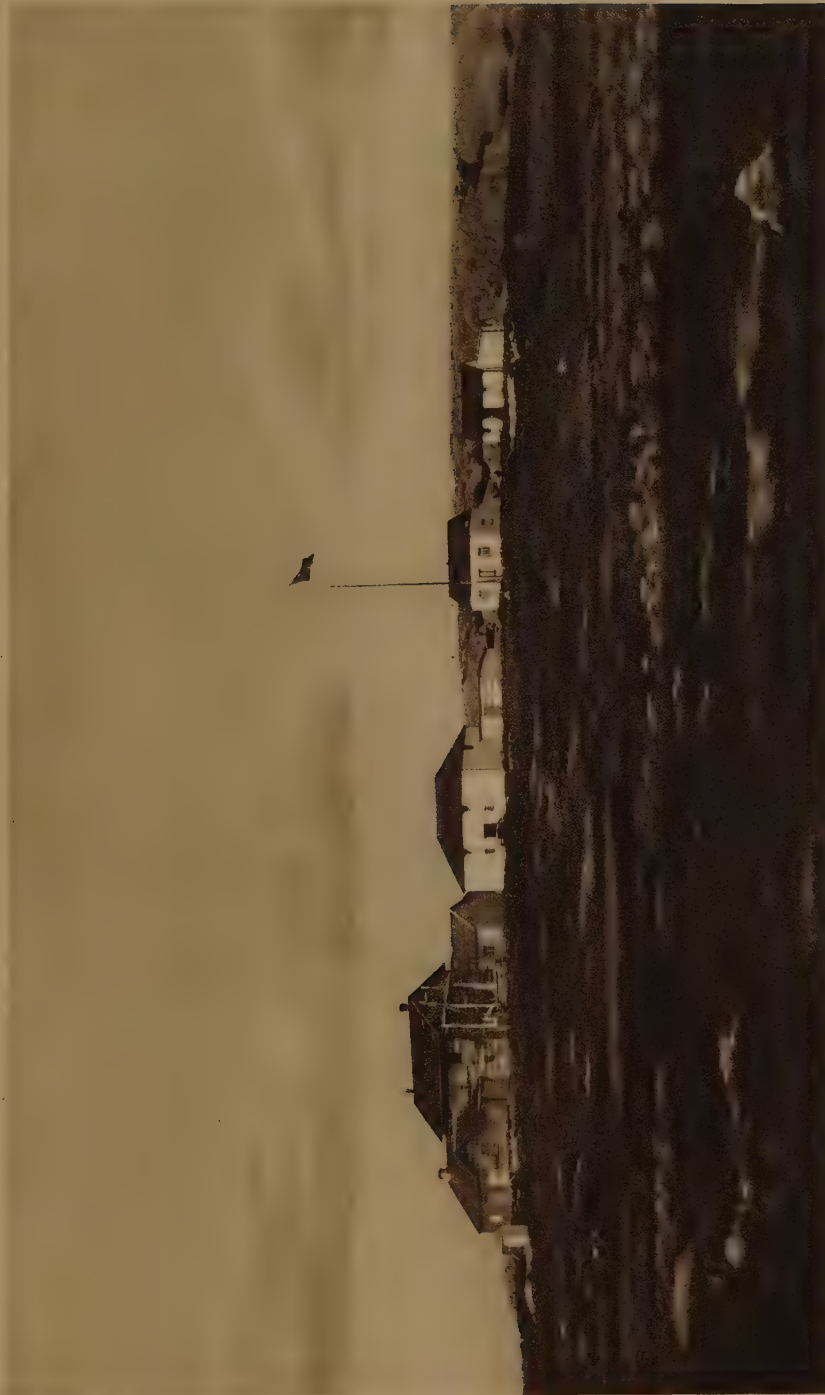


Lake Killarney, Manitoba

Lac Killarney (Manitoba)

Killarney See, Manitoba

Il lago di Killarney, Manitoba



Fort Churchill, Manitoba (Hudson Bay)

Fort Churchill (Manitoba, baie d'Hudson)

Fort Churchill Manitoba (Hudson Bay)

Il forte di Churchill, Manitoba (Baia d'Hudson)

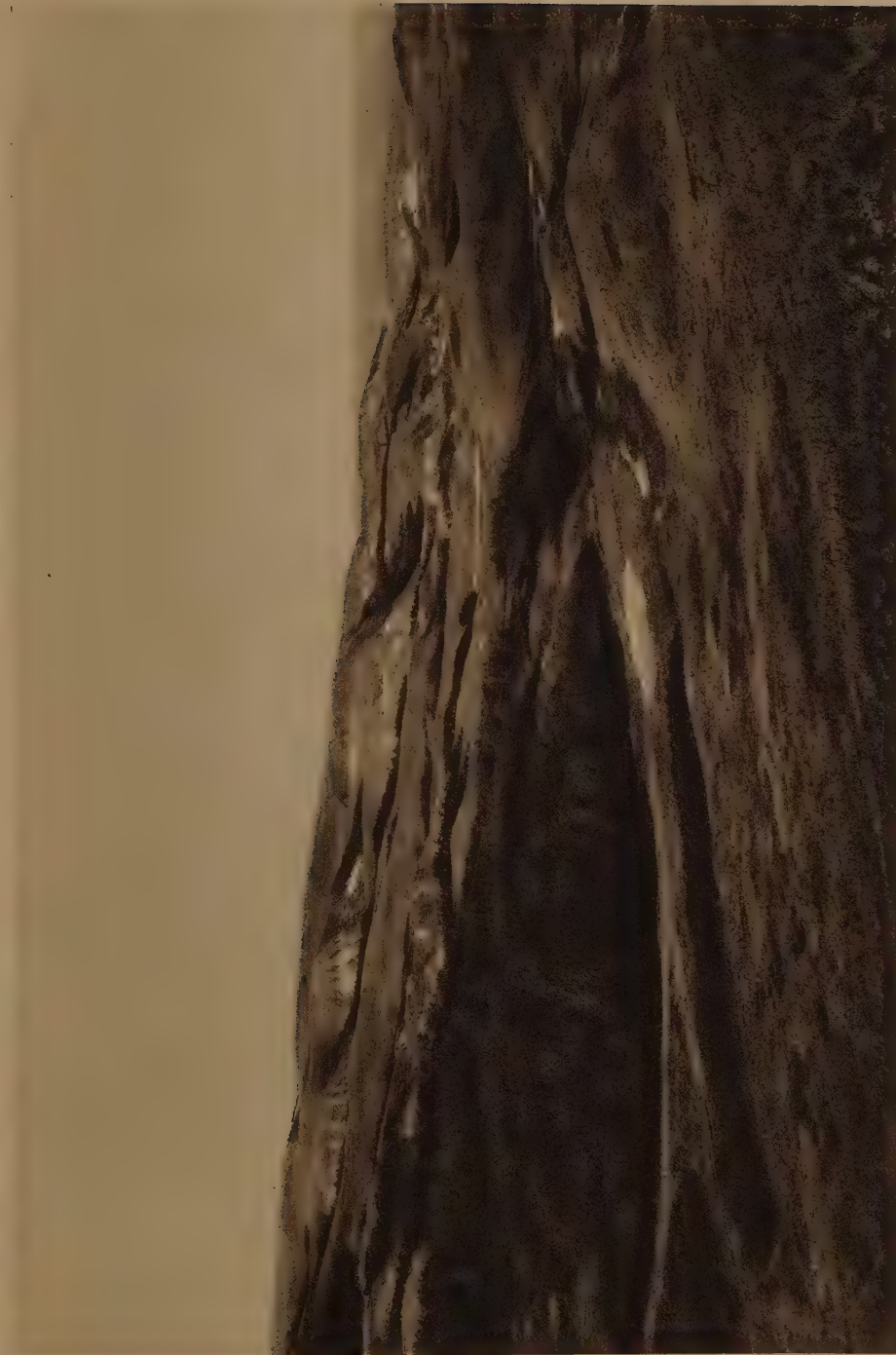


Prairie Wind-Breaks, Saskatchewan

Angepflanzte Bäume als Windfang auf der Prärie in Saskatchewan

Arbres plantés dans la Prairie pour servir de protection contre le vent (Saskatchewan)

Albereto nella prateria di Saskatchewan



Dirt Hills, South Saskatchewan

Dunes dans la Prairie (Saskatchewan méridional)

Präriedünen, Süd Saskatchewan

Dune della prateria, Saskatchewan meridionale



Parliament Buildings, Regina, Saskatchewan

L'édifice du Parlement à Regina, Saskatchewan

Parlamentsgebäude in Regina, Saskatchewan

Il Palazzo del Parlamento a Regina, Saskatchewan



Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw (Saskatchewan)

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan



Settler's first home, near Earl, Saskatchewan

Première habitation d'un colon, près d'Earl (Saskatchewan)

Erstes Heim eines Ansiedlers bei Earl, Saskatchewan

La prima abitazione di un colono presso Earl, Saskatchewan

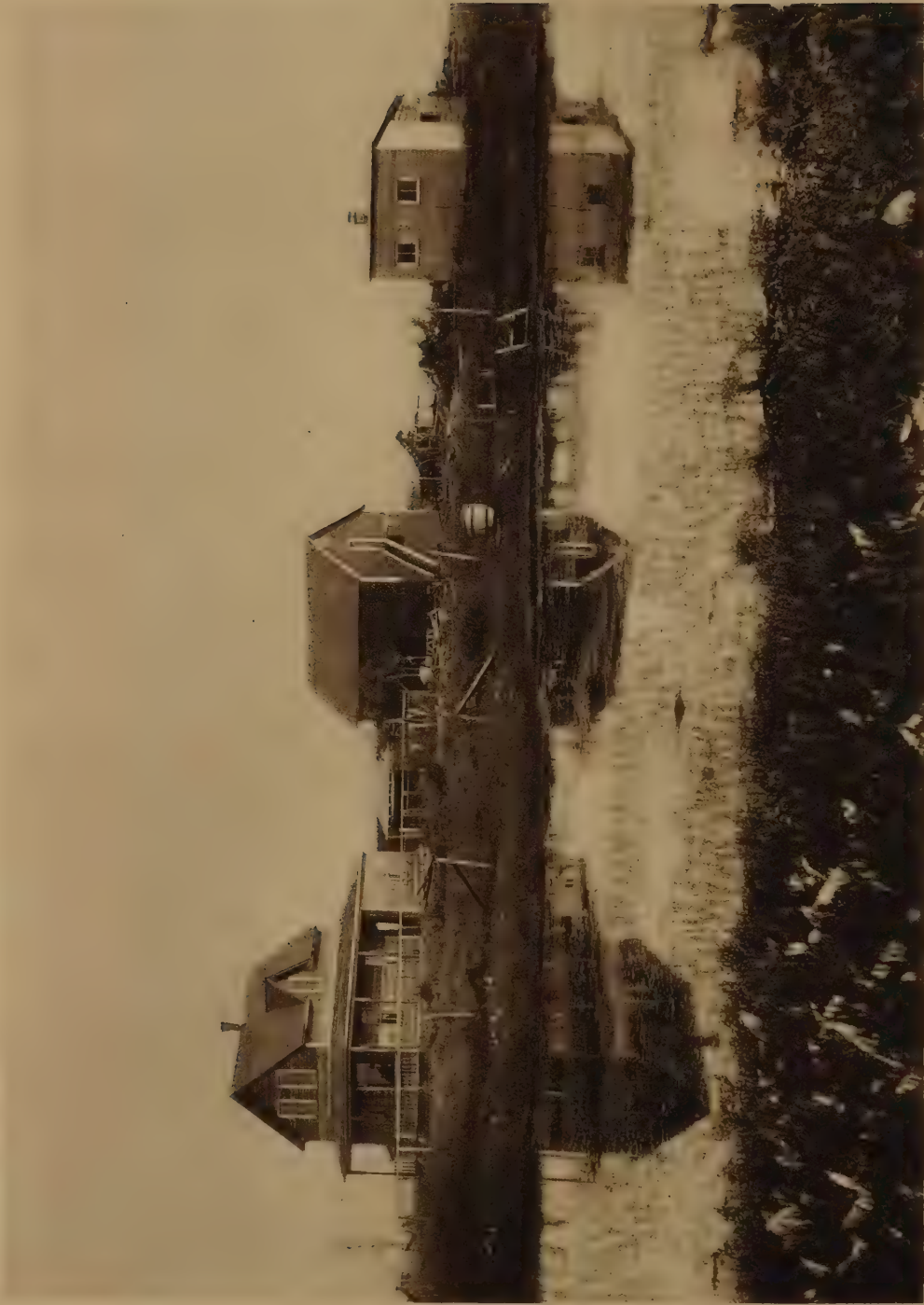


The same settler's home ten years later

Habitation du même colon dix ans plus tard

Heim desselben Ansiedlers zehn Jahre später

L'abitazione dello stesso colono dieci anni dopo



Farm, Northern Saskatchewan

Ferme (Saskatchewan septentrional)

Farm, nördliches Saskatchewan

Fattoria, Saskatchewan settentrionale



Nord-Saskatchewan Fluß bei Battleford, Saskatchewan
Il fiume del Saskatchewan settentrionale presso Battleford,
Saskatchewan

North Saskatchewan River, near Battleford, Saskatchewan
Rivière du Saskatchewan septentrional près de Battleford
(Saskatchewan)



Rapids on Churchill River, Saskatchewan

Rapides de la Churchill River, Saskatchewan

Flußschnellen des Churchill River, Saskatchewan

Le rapide del Churchill River, Saskatchewan



Settler's Cabin, Île à la Crosse, Saskatchewan

Cabane de colon près d'Île-à-la-Crosse (Saskatchewan)

Ansiedlerhütte bei Île à la Crosse, Saskatchewan

Capanna di coloni presso Île-à-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan



Hudson's Bay Company Factor's Home, Portage La Loche,
Saskatchewan

Habitation de l'agent de la Compagnie de la baie d'Hudson
sur le Portage La Loche (Saskatchewan)

Heim des Agenten der Hudson Bay Gesellschaft auf der Portage La Loche,
Saskatchewan

La Casa dell'Agente della Hudson's Bay Company sulla Portage La Loche,
Saskatchewan

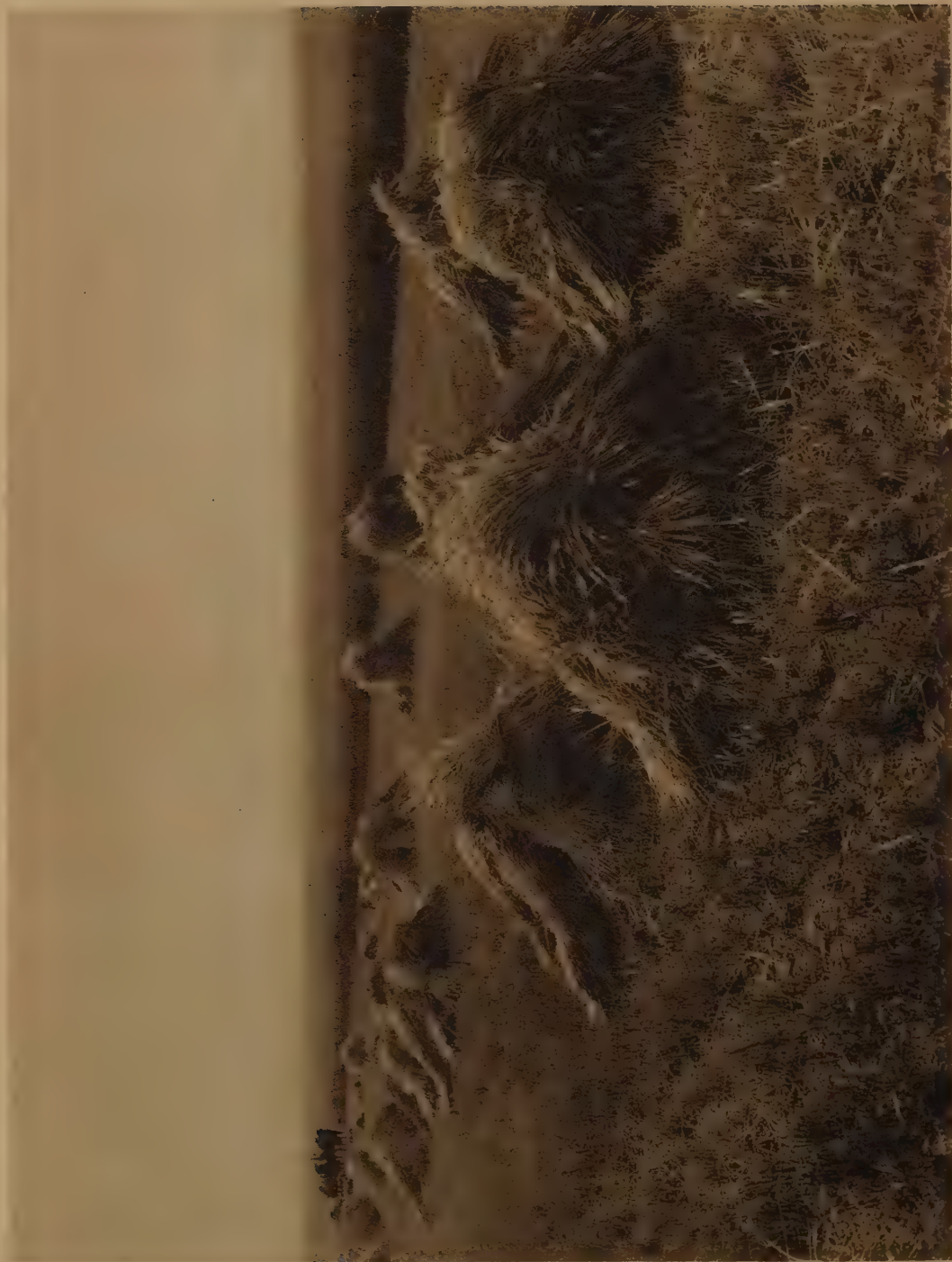


Prairie Homestead near Eagle Creek, Saskatchewan (Sod houses)

Maisons de tourbe dans la Prairie près d'Eagle Creek (Saskatchewan)

Prarie Heimstätte bei Eagle Creek, Saskatchewan (Torfhäuser)

Casa di torba nella prateria presso l'Eagle Creek, Saskatchewan



Weizenfeld in Alberta

Campo di grano nell'Alberta

Alberta Wheat Field

Champ de froment dans l'Alberta

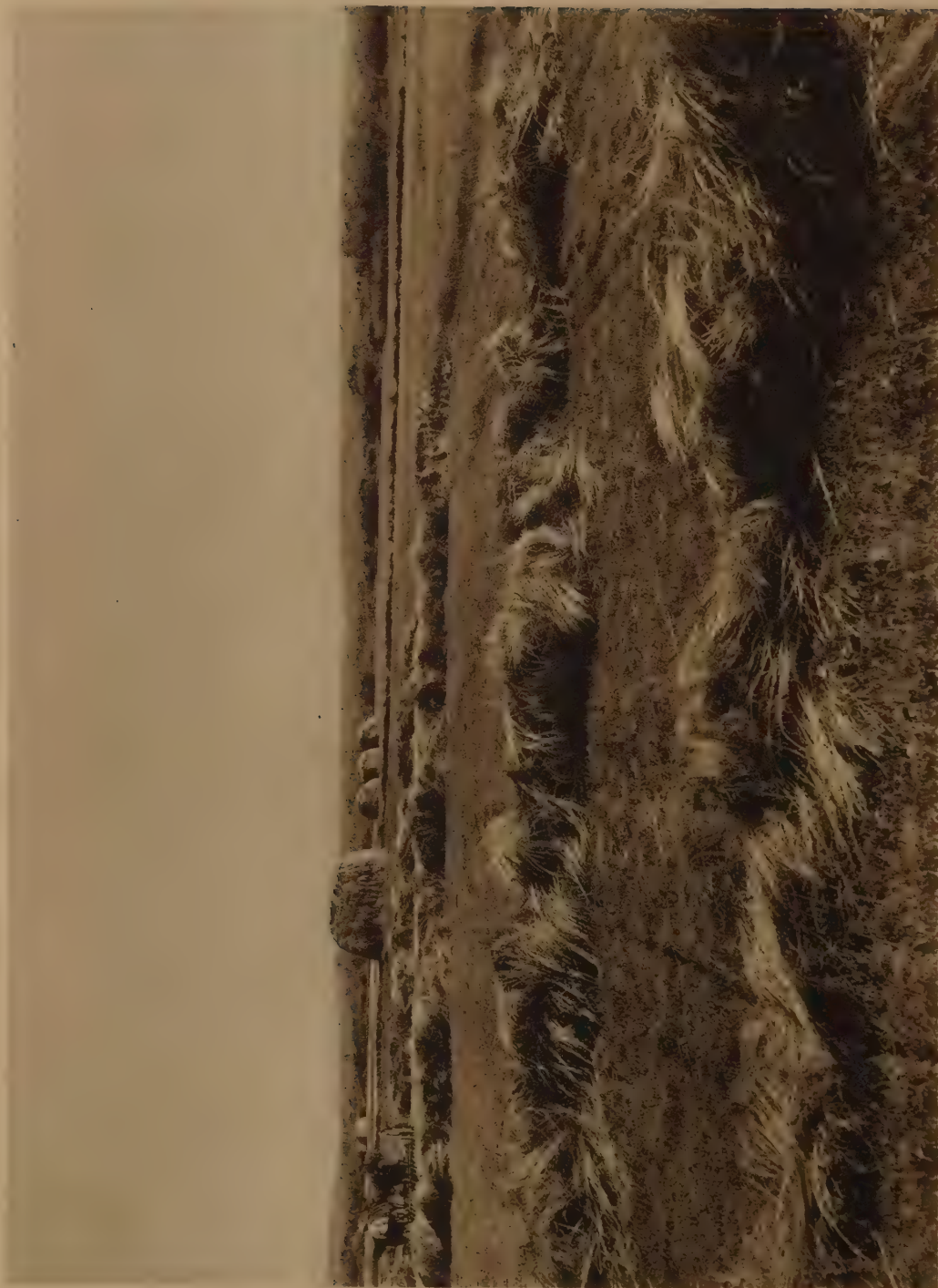


Alberta Oat Field

Champ d'avoine dans l'Alberta

Haferfeld in Alberta

Campo d'avena nell'Alberta



Northern Alberta Hay Meadow, Alberta

La récolte du foin dans l'Alberta septentrional

Heuernte im nördlichen Alberta

La miettura del fieno nell'Alberta settentrionale



Alberta Prairie Farmhouse and Farm Buildings

Une ferme et ses dépendances (Alberta)

Prärie Farmhaus mit Wirtschaftsgebäuden, Alberta

Un Cascinale nella prateria cogli edifici dell'economato, Alberta



Alberta Government Dairy Farm

Ferme de l'État dans l'Alberta

Staatliche Meierei in Alberta

Latteria di Stato nell'Alberta



Prairie Post-Office, Alberta

Bureau de poste dans la Prairie (Alberta)

Postamt auf der Prärie in Alberta

Ufficio postale nella prateria, Alberta



Alberta Ranch

Maison d'herbager dans l'Alberta

Weidefarm in Alberta

Masseria e Pasture, Alberta



Lethbridge Bridge (5327 ft.), Alberta

Pont du chemin de fer (1625 m) près de Lethbridge (Alberta)

Eisenbahnbrücke (1625 m) bei Lethbridge, Alberta

Ponte ferroviario (1625 m) presso Lethbridge, Alberta



Landscape in South-West Alberta

Paysage dans le sud-ouest de l'Alberta

Landschaft in Südwest-Alberta

Paesaggio nell'Alberta sud-occidentale



Scene in South-West Alberta

Paysage dans le sud-ouest de l'Alberta

Landschaft im Südwesten Albertas

Paesaggio nell'Alberta sud-occidentale



Highwood River, Alberta

Les bords de la rivière de Highwood (Alberta) **

Am Highwood Fluß, Alberta

Lungo il fiume Highwood, Alberta



Spring in Alberta

Le printemps dans l'Alberta

Frühling in Alberta

Primavera nell'Alberta



Summer in Alberta
L'été dans l'Alberta

Sommer in Alberta
Estate nell'Alberta



Autumn in Alberta

L'automne dans l'Alberta

Herbst in Alberta

Autunno nell'Alberta



Prince of Wales' Ranch House (Bedingfield Run)
S. W. Alberta

Gutshaus des Prinzen von Wales (Bedingfield Run),
Südwest-Alberta

Ferme appartenant au prince de Galles
(Bedingfield Run), Sud-ouest de l'Alberta

Fattoria del Principe di Wales (Bedingfield Run),
Alberta sud-occidentale



Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Alberta

Palliser Hotel à Calgary (Alberta)

Palliser Hotel in Calgary, Alberta

Palliser Hôtel a Calgary, Alberta

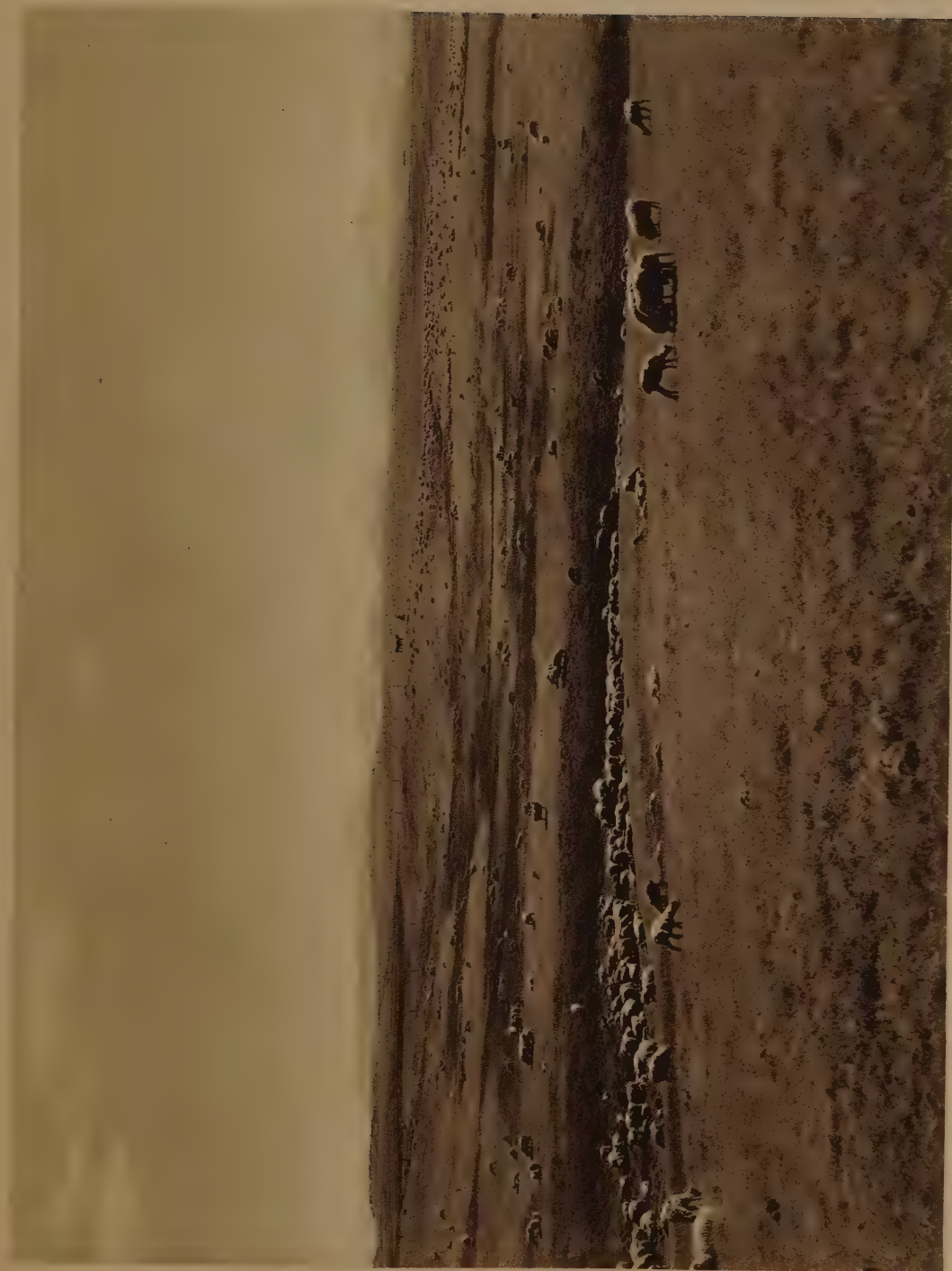


Wapiti, Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta

Wapiti dans le parc de Buffalo, Wainwright (Alberta)

Wapiti im Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta

Wapiti, nel Parco di Buffalo, Wainwright, Alberta



Alberta Sheep Ranch in the Foothills of the Rockies, Alberta
Établissement pour l'élevage de bêtes ovines, situé près des contreforts
des Rockies (Alberta)

Schafzucht an den Ausläufern der Rockies, Alberta
Allevamento di pecore sui contrafforti delle Rockies,
Alberta



Buffalo, Rocky Mountains Park, Alberta

Buffles dans le Rocky Mountains Park (Alberta)

• Bufali im Rocky Mountains Park, Alberta

Bufali nel Parco delle Montagne Rocciose, Alberta



Mount Grotto (8,870 ft), Alberta

Mount Grotto (2705 m) Alberta

Mount Grotto (2705 m), Alberta

Monte Grotto (2705 m), Alberta



Road near Banff, Alberta

Waldweg bei Banff, Alberta

Chemin forestier près de Banff (Alberta)

Un sentiero nella foresta presso Banff, Alberta



The Three Sisters, Canmore (E. Peak 8,840 ft; W. Peak 9,734 ft)
Alberta

Les Trois Sœurs (sommet est: 2696 m, sommet ouest: 2968 m),
Canmore (Alberta)

„Die drei Schwestern“, Canmore (Ostgipfel 2696 m; Westgipfel 2968 m),
Alberta

Le Tre Sorelle, Canmore, (vetta orientale 2696 m, vetta occidentale 2968 m),
Alberta



Mount Rundie and Tunnel Mountain, Banff, Alberta

Mount Rundie et mont Tunnel près de Banff (Alberta)

Mount Rundie und Tunnelberg bei Banff, Alberta

Il Mount Rundie e le montagne Tunnel presso Banff, Alberta



In the heart of the Rockies, near Banff, Alberta

En pleines Montagnes rocheuses, près de Banff (Alberta)

Mitten im Felsengebirge bei Banff, Alberta

Nell'alto delle Montagne Rocciose presso Banff, Alberta



Lake Minnewanka, Alberta

Minnewanka See, Alberta

Lac Minnewanka (Alberta)

Il lago di Minnewanka, Alberta

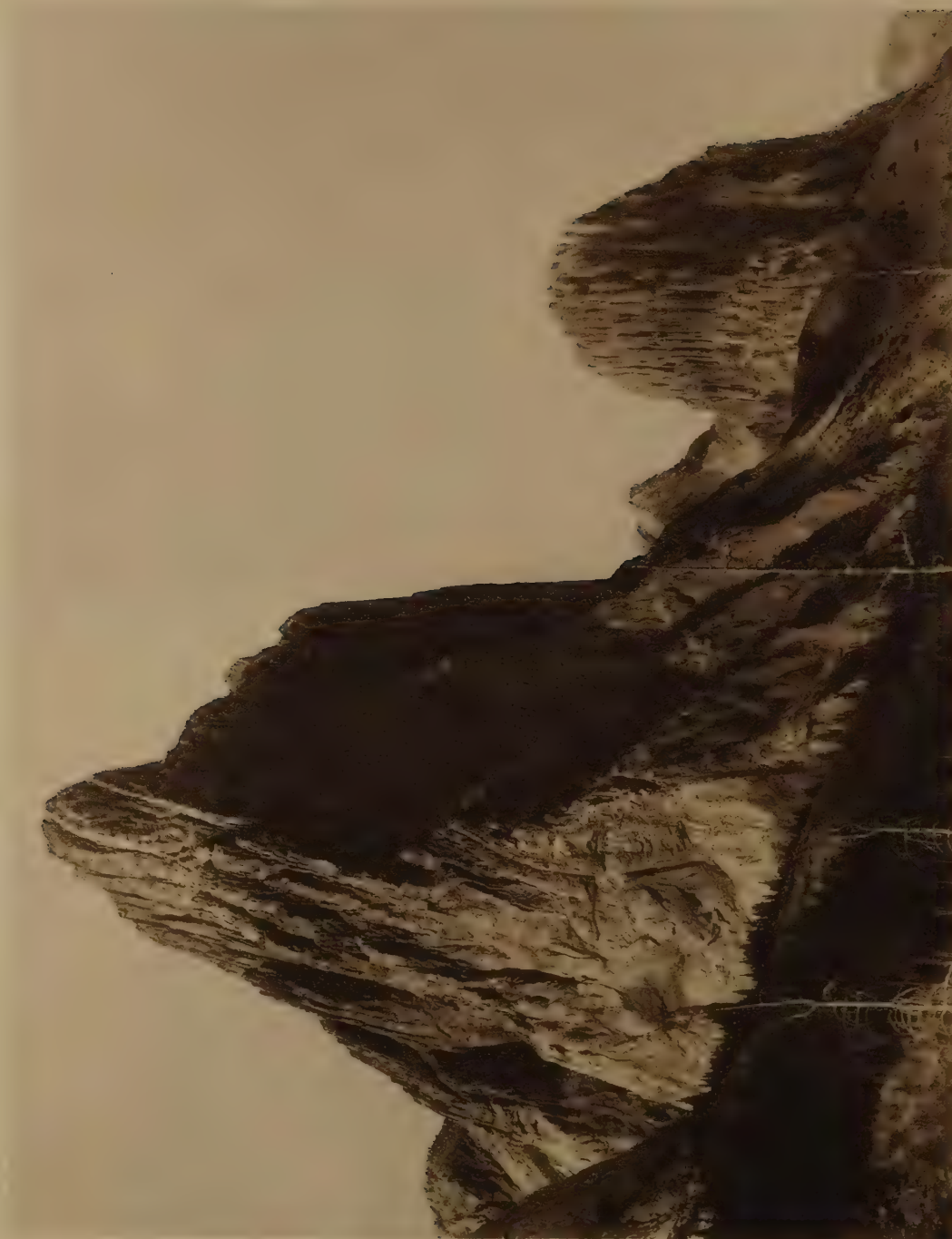


Bow River Valley with Banff Springs Hotel, Alberta

Vallée de la Bow River et le Banff Springs Hotel (Alberta)

Bow River Tal mit dem Banff Springs Hotel, Alberta

Le valle del Bow River coll'albergo di Banff Springs, Alberta



Mount Edith Pinnacles, Sawback Range, Alberta

Die Gipfel des Edith Berges, Sawback Kette, Alberta

Sommet du mont Edith, dans la chaîne des monts Sawback (Alberta)

La cima del monte Edith, nella catena dei monti Sawback, Alberta



Mount Assiniboine (11,860 ft), Alberta

Mount Assiniboine (3617 m) Alberta

Mount Assiniboine (3617 m), Alberta

Il monte Assiniboine (3617 m), Alberta



Castle Mountain (2754 m), Alberta

Castle Mountain (2754 m), Alberta

Castle Mountain (9,030 ft), Alberta

Castle Mountain (2754 m), Alberta



The Towers, Wonder Pass, Alberta

The Towers, Wonder Pass Alberta

The Towers, Wonder Pass, Alberta

The Towers, Passo di Wonder, Alberta

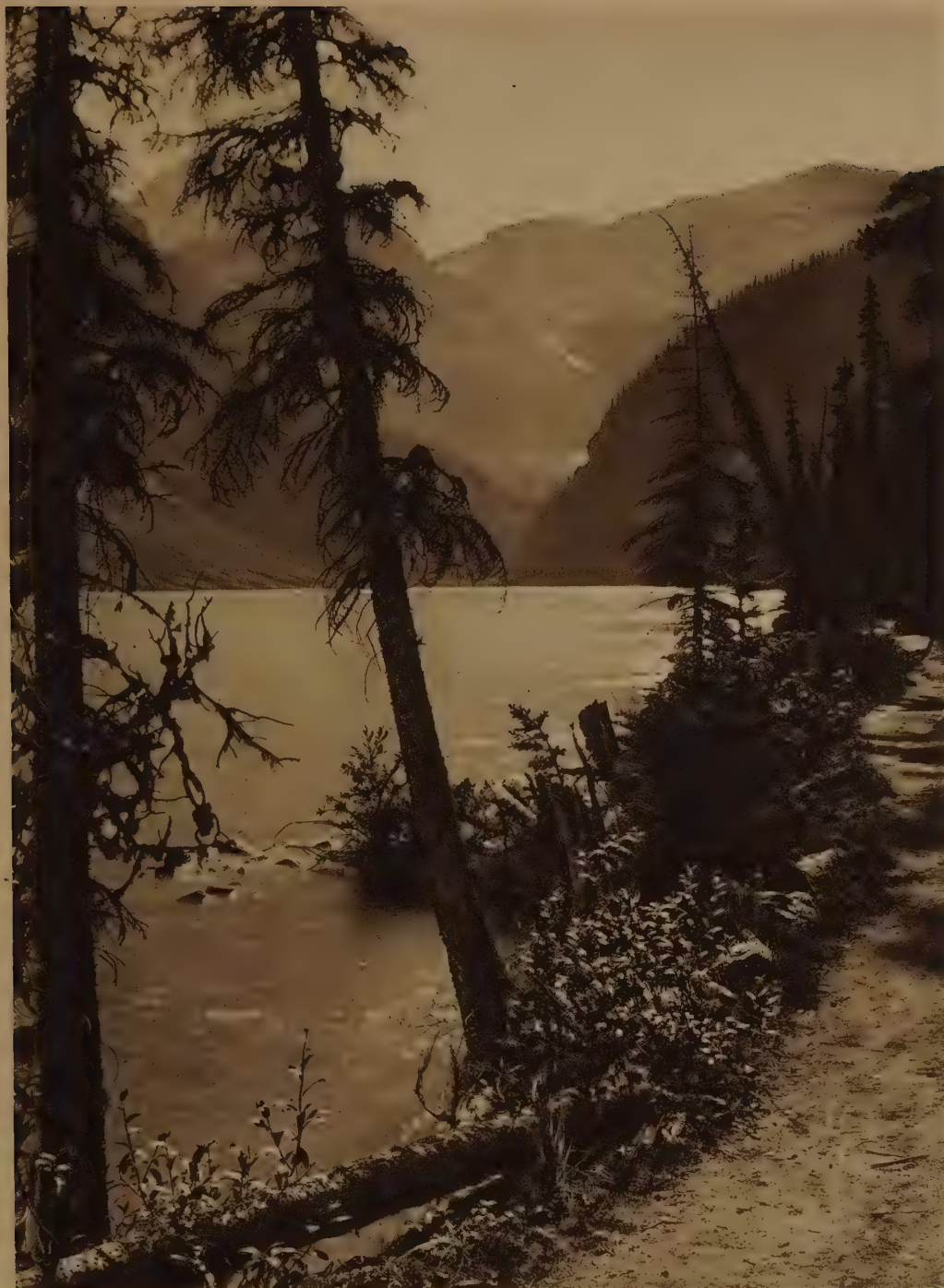


Lake Louise, Alberta

Lac Louise (Alberta)

Louise See, Alberta

Il Lago di Luoise, Alberta



Lake Louise, Alberta

Lac Louise (Alberta)

Louise See, Alberta

Il Lago di Louise, Alberta



Lake Louise, Alberta

Lac Louise (Alberta)

Louise See, Alberta

Il Lago di Louise, Alberta



C. P. R. Château Lake Louise, Alberta

Château Lake Louise, Hotel der Canadian Pacific Eisenbahn, Alberta

Château Lake Louise, hôtel du chemin de fer Canadian Pacific

Il Castello di Lake Louise, Albergo della Società Ferroviaria Canadian Pacific, Alberta



Saddleback Trail, Paradise Valley (Rocky Mountains),
Alberta

Saddlebackweg, Paradiestal (Felsengebirge),
Alberta

Route de Saddleback, vallée du Paradis
(Montagnes rocheuses), Alberta

La strada di Saddleback, Valle del Paradiso
(Montagne Rocciose) Alberta



Road near Moraine Lake, Alberta

Bergstraße in der Nähe des Moraine Sees

Route de montagne près du lac Moraine

Una Strada di montagna presso il lago di Moraine

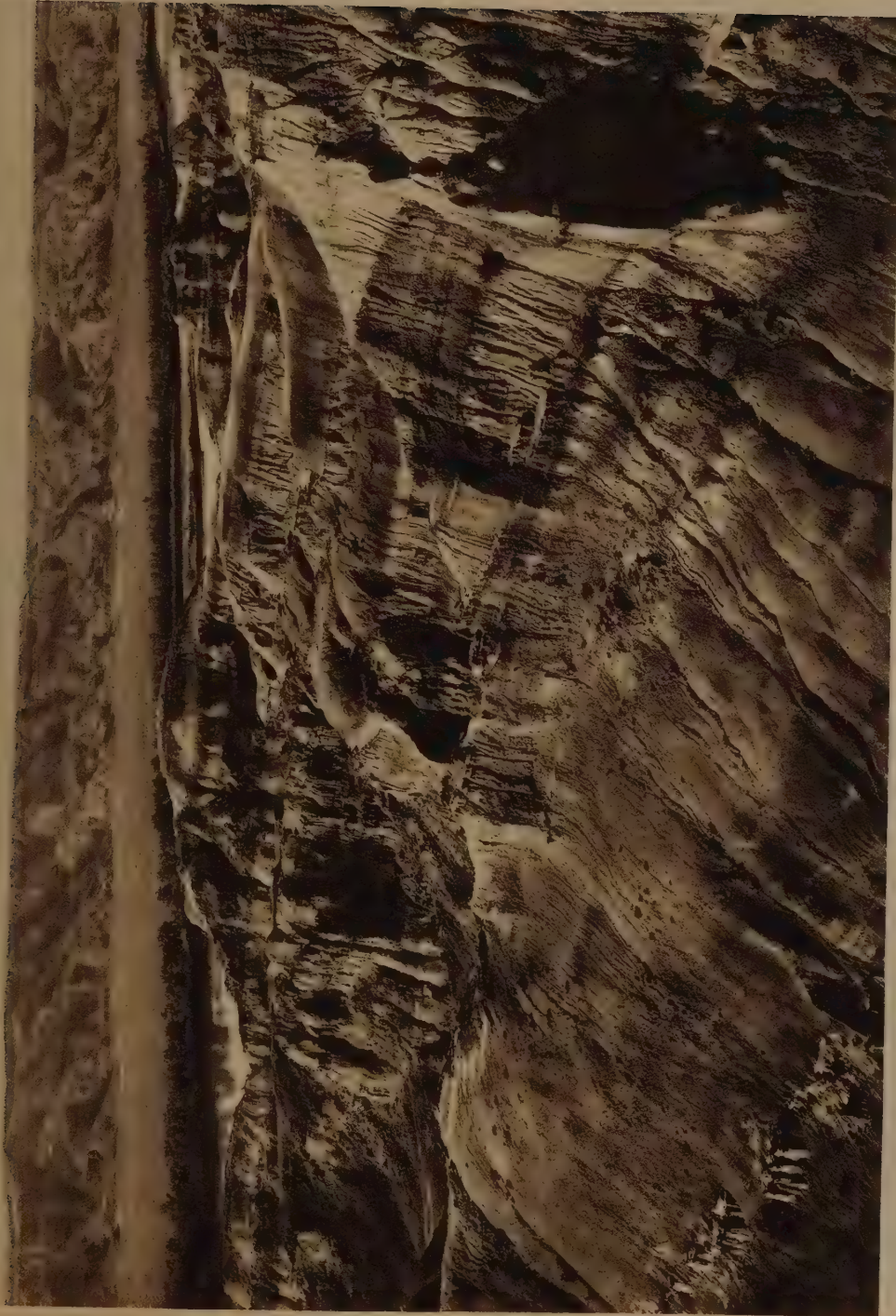


Giant Steps, Paradise Valley, Alberta

„Treppe der Riesen“ im Paradiestäl, Alberta

"L'Escalier des géants" dans la vallée du Paradis
(Alberta)

La Scala dei giganti", nella Valle del Paradiso,
Alberta



Red Deer Valley, Alberta

Vallée du Red Deer (Alberta)

Red Deer Tail, Alberta

La Valle del Red Deer, Alberta



Maligne Cañon in Winter, Jasper Park, Alberta

Maligne Cañon en hiver, Jasper Park (Alberta)

Maligne Cañon im Winter, Jasper Park, Alberta

Maligne Cañon d'inverno, Parco di Jasper, Alberta



Glacier of the Ghost, Mt. Cavell, Alberta

Glacier des fantômes, Mount Cavell (Alberta)

Geistergletscher, Mount Cavell, Alberta

Il Ghiacciaio dei Fantasuri, Monte Cavell, Alberta



Mount Edith Cavell (11,033 ft), Alberta

Mount Edith Cavell (3365 m) (Alberta)

Mount Edith Cavell (3365 m) Alberta

Il Monte Edith Cavell (3365 m) Alberta



Snaring Valley, Jasper Park, Alberta

Vallée de Snaring, Jasper Park (Alberta)

Snaring Tal, Jasper Park, Alberta

La Valle di Snaring, Parco di Jasper, Alberta



Lower Falls, Snake Indian River, Jasper Park,
Alberta

Lower Falls, Snake Indian River, Jasper Park
(Alberta)

Lower Falls, Snake Indian River, Jasper Park,
Alberta

Lower Falls, Snake Indian River, Parco di Jasper,
Alberta



Twin Tree Lake, Jasper Park, Alberta

Lac Twin Tree, Jasper Park (Alberta)

Twin Tree See, Jasper Park, Alberta

Il Lago di Twin Tree, Parco di Jasper, Alberta



Wapiti, Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta

Troupeau de wapitis dans le Buffalo Park, Wainwright (Alberta)

Wapitherde im Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta

Mandra di Wapiti nel parco di Buffalo, Wainwright, Alberta



The Old and the New World, Wainwright, Alberta

L'ancien temps et le temps moderne, Wainwright (Alberta)

Die alte und die neue Zeit, Wainwright, Alberta

Tempi antichi e moderni, Wainwright, Alberta



Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton (Alberta)



Peaks along the Alberta - British Columbia boundary

Cimes des montagnes sur la frontière de l'Alberta et de la Colombie
britannique

Berggipfel an der Grenze von Alberta und British Columbien

Grinale delle montagne al confine fra l'Alberta e la Columbia
britannica



Mount Columbia (12,294 ft.), Alberta-British
Columbia boundary

Mount Columbia (3750 m), an der Grenze von Alberta
und Britisch Columbien

Mont Columbia (3750 m), sur la frontière du Territoire
d'Alberta et de la Colombie britannique

Il Mount Columbia (3750 m), sul confine di
Alberta e di Columbia britannica



Lake McArthur, British Columbia

Lac Mac-Arthur (Colombie britannique)

McArthur See, Britisch Columbien

Lago McArthur, Columbia britannica



White-tailed Deer, British Columbia

Weißwedelhirsch, Britisch Columbia

Cerf (Colombie britannique)

Cervo, Columbia britannica



Rocky Mountain Ram, British Columbia

Gebirgswidder, Britisch Columbien

Bélier de montagne (Colombie britannique)

Ariete di montagna, Columbia britannica



Takakkaw Falls, near Field, British Columbia

Takakkaw Flle bei Field, Britisch Columbien

Cascades de Takakkaw, prs de Field
(Colombie britannique)

Le cascade di Takakkaw, presso Field
Columbia britannica



Mount Stephen (10,485 ft), Field in foreground,
British Columbia

Mont Stephen (3197 m) et, au premier plan,
Field (Colombie britannique)

Mount Stephen (3197 m), Field im Vordergrund,
Britisch Columbien

Monte Stephen (3197 m), Field nel primo piano,
Columbia britannica

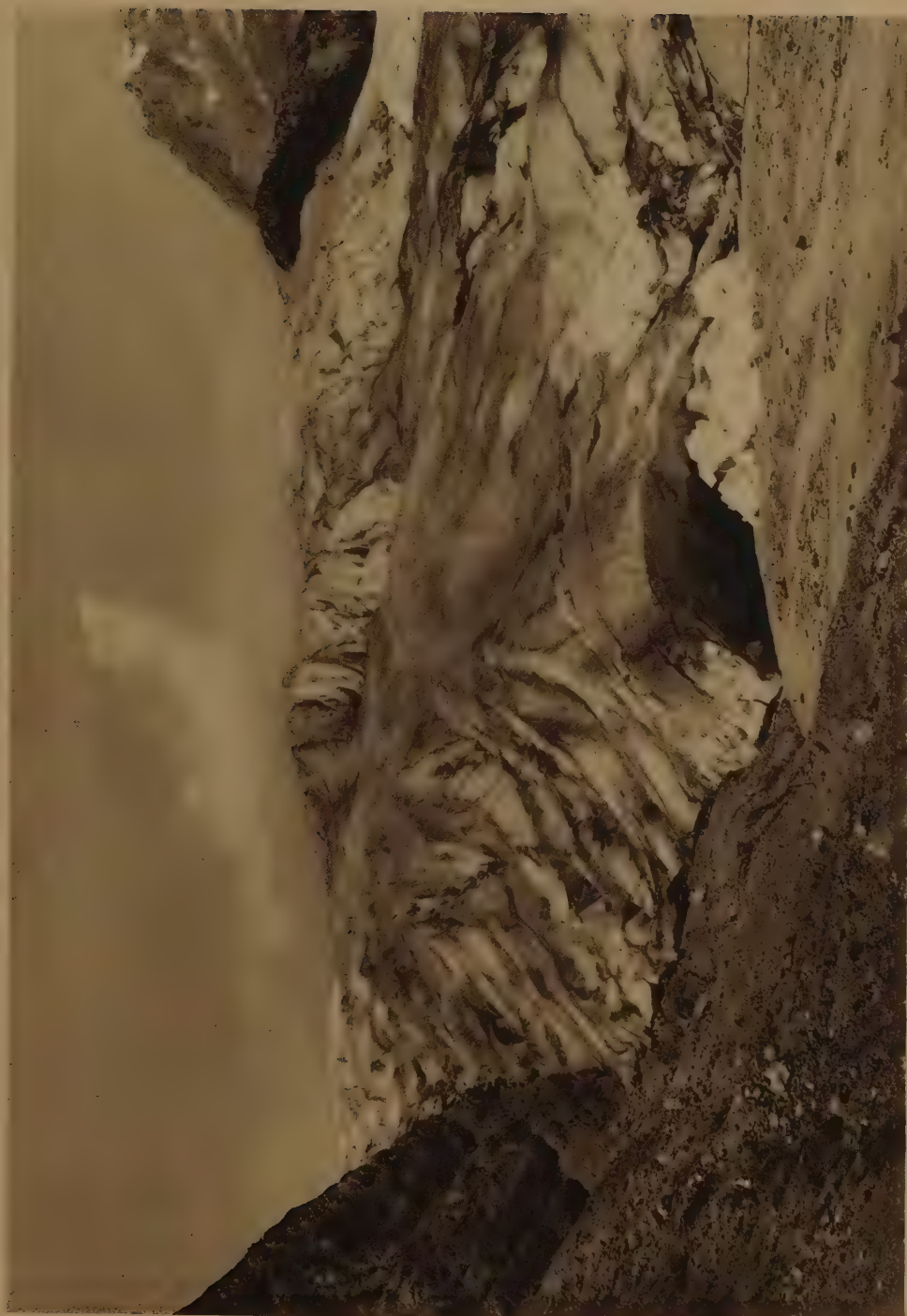


Wolverine Pass, Mt. Gray on left, Mt. Drysdale on right, British Columbia

Passage de Wolverine; à gauche, le mont Gray; à droite, le mont Drysdale (Colombie britannique)

Wolverine Pass, links Mt. Gray, rechts Mt. Drysdale, British Columbia

Passo di Wolverine, a sinistra il Monte Gray, a destra il monte Drysdale, Columbia britannica



Yoho Glacier, Field, British Columbia

Glacier de Yoho, près de Field (Colombie britannique)

Yoho Gletscher bei Field, British Columbia

Ghiacciaio di Yoho presso Field, Columbia britannica



Mount Wapta (9,106 ft.), British Columbia

Mount Wapta (2777 m), (Colombie britannique)

Mount Wapta (2777 m), British Columbia

Il Mount Wapta (2777 m), Columbia britannica



Burgess Pass (7,159 ft.), British Columbia

Passage Burgess (2180 m), (Colombie britannique)

Burgess Paß (2180 m), Britisch Columbien

Il Passo di Burgess (2180 m), Columbia britannica



Mount Robson (13,068 ft.), British Columbia. Highest peak of Canadian Rockies

Mount Robson (3985 m), British Columbia. Höchster Gipfel der canadischen Rockies

Mount Robson (3985 m), le plus élevé des sommets des Rockies canadiens (Colombie britannique)

Monte Robson (3985 m), Columbia britannica. La più alta vetta delle Rockies canadesi



Mount Burgess (8,463 ft) and Emerald Lake, British Columbia
 Mount Burgess (2581 m) et lac Emerald (Colombie britannique)

Mount Burgess (2581 m) und Emerald See, British Columbia
 Monte Burgess (2581 m) e il lago d'Emerald, Columbia britannica



Emerald Lake, British Columbia

Lac Emerald (Colombie britannique)

Emerald See, Britisch Columbien

Il lago d'Emerald, Columbia britannica



Tumbling Glacier, Mt. Robson, British Columbia

Tumbling Gletscher, Mt. Robson, Britisch Columbien

Glacier de Tumbling, Mont Robson,
Colombie britannique

Il Ghiacciaio di Tumbling, Mt. Robson,
Columbia britannica



Mount Robson, British Columbia

Mont Robson (Colombie britannique)

Mount Robson, British Columben

Monte Robson, Columbia britannica



Robson Glacier, Mt. Robson, British Columbia

Glacier de Robson, Mount Robson (Colombie britannique)

Robson Gletscher, Mt. Robson, British Columbien

Il ghiacciaio del Robson, Monte Robson, Columbia britannica



Tumbling Glacier, Mt. Robson, British Columbia

Glacier de Tumbling, Mount Robson (Colombie britannique)

Tumbling Gletscher, Mt. Robson, Britisch Columbia

Il ghiacciaio di Tumbling, Monte Robson, Columbia britannica



Marion Lake, British Columbia
Lac Marion (Colombie britannique)

Marion See, British Columbia
Il lago di Marion, Columbia britannica



Shuswap Falls, British Columbia

Cascades de Shuswap (Colombie britannique)

Shuswap Fälle, Britisch Columbien

La cascata di Shuswap, Columbia britannica



Fraser River, British Columbia

Rivière de Fraser (Colombie britannique)

Fraser Fluß, British Columbia

il fiume Fraser, Columbia britannica



Fraser River near Fountain, British Columbia

Rivière de Fraser, près de Fountain (Colombie britannique)

Fraser Fluß bei Fountain, British Columbia

Il fiume Fraser presso Fountain, Columbia britannica



Vancouver, British Columbia

Vancouver (Colombie britannique)

Vancouver, British Columbien

Vancouver, Columbia britannica



Elevator, Vancouver, British Columbia

Grenier à blé, Vancouver (Colombie britannique)

Getreidespeicher, Vancouver, British Columbia

Granaio, Vancouver, Columbia britannica



C. P. R. Hotel, Vancouver, British Columbia

Canada Pacific Hotel, à Vancouver (Colombie britannique)

Canada Pacific Hotel in Vancouver, British Columbia

L'Hôtel Canada Pacific à Vancouver, Colombie britannique



Giant Cedar Trees (Chilliwack Valley), British Columbia

Riesencedern (im Chlliwack Tal), Britisch Columbien

Cèdres monstres dans la vallée de Chilliwack
(Colombie britannique)

Cedri giganti (nella valle di Chilliwack).
Columbia britannica



Conifers in Stanley Park, Vancouver,
British Columbia

Conifères dans le Stanley Park, Vancouver
(Colombie britannique)

Coniferen im Stanley Park, Vancouver,
Britisch Columbien

Conifere nel parco di Stanley, Vancouver,
Columbia britannica



Swash Rock, Stanley Park, Vancouver, British Columbia

Rochers de Siwash, Stanley Park, Vancouver (Colombie britannique)

Siwash Felsen, Stanley Park, Vancouver, British Columbia

Rupi di Siwash, parco di Stanley, Vancouver, Columbia britannica



The Lions (6,500 ft.) near Vancouver, British Columbia

Les "Lions" (1982 m), près de Vancouver (Colombie britannique)

Die "Löwen" (1982 m) bei Vancouver, British Columbia

I "Leoni" (1982 m) presso Vancouver, Columbia britannica

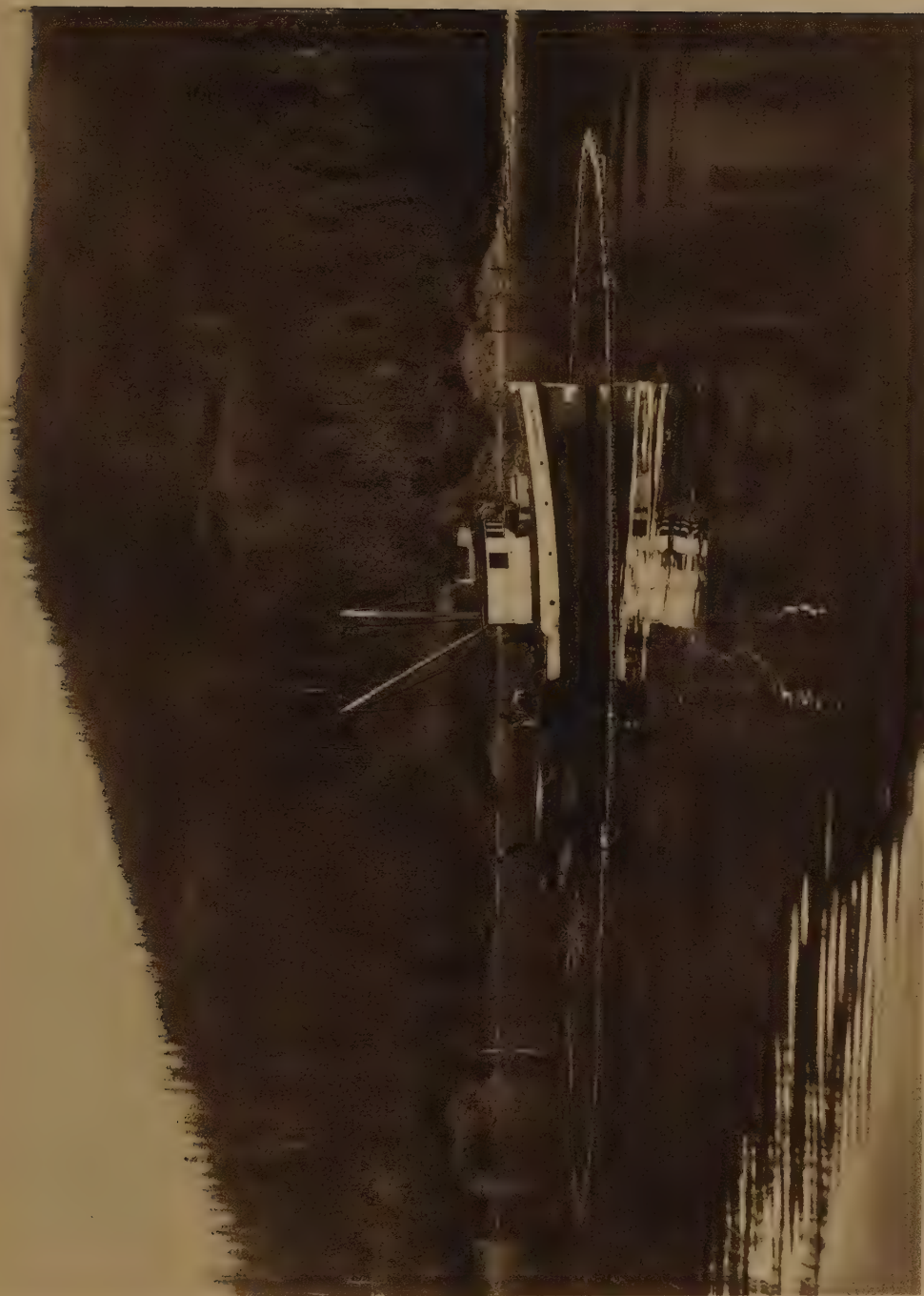


Salmon Fishing, British Columbia

La pêche du saumon dans la Colombie britannique

Lachsfang, British Columbia

La pesca del salmone, Columbia britannica



Fishing inland waters, British Columbia

La pêche dans les eaux intérieures de la Colombie britannique

Fischen im Binnengewässer, British Columbia

La pesca fluviale, Columbia britannica



Salmon Catch, British Columbia

Lachsbeute, Britisch Columbien

Le produit d'une pêche de saumon dans la
Colombie britannique

La pesca del salmone, Columbia britannica



Inner Harbour, Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Port intérieur de Victoria, île de Vancouver (Colombie britannique)

Binnenhafen, Victoria, Vancouver Insel, Britisch Columbien

Il Porto interno di Victoria, isola di Vancouver, Columbia britannica



Empress Hotel, Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia
 Empress Hotel, Victoria, Île de Vancouver (Colombie britannique)

Empress Hotel, Victoria, Vancouver Insel, Britisch Columbien
 L'Empress Hôtel, Victoria, isola di Vancouver, Columbia britannica



Parliament Buildings, Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Édifice du Parlement à Victoria, Île de Vancouver
(Colombie britannique)

Parlamentsgebäude in Victoria, Vancouver Insel, British Columbien

Il Palazzo del Parlamento a Victoria, isola di Vancouver,
Columbia britannica



Bulb Farm in Victoria, Vancouver Island,
British Columbia

La culture des tulipes à Victoria, île de Vancouver
(Colombie britannique)

Tulpenkultur in Victoria, Vancouver Insel
Britisch Columbien

La cultura dei tulipani, Isola di Vancouver,
Columbia britannica



House in Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia
Maison à Victoria, île de Vancouver (Colombie britannique)

Villa in Victoria, Vancouver Insel, British Columbia
Una Villa a Victoria, isola di Vancouver, Columbia britannica



Country Residence near Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Maison de campagne près de Victoria, Île de Vancouver
(Colombie britannique)

Landsitz bei Victoria, Vancouver Insel, British Columbia

Casa di campagna presso Victoria, Isola di Vancouver,
Columbia britannica



Deep Cove, near Victoria, British Columbia

Deep Cove, près de Victoria (Colombie britannique)

Deep Cove bei Victoria, British Columbien

Deep Cove presso Victoria, Columbia britannica



Logging Train, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

Transport de bois, Île de Vancouver (Colombie britannique)

Holztransport, Vancouver Insel, British Columbia

Trasporto di legno, Isola di Vancouver, Columbia britannica



Bulkley Gate, Bulkley River, British Columbia

La "Porte" de la rivière de Bulkley, Colombie britannique

Bulkley "Tor", Bulkley Fluß, Britisch Columbien

La "Porta" di Bulkley, fiume Bulkley, Columbia britannica.



Ocean Falls Harbour, British Columbia
Port d'Océan-Falls, Colombie britannique

Ocean Falls Hafen, British Columbia
Il Porto d'Ocean Falls, Columbia britannica



Hudson's Bay Company's Steamer at Telegraph Creek,
British Columbia

Bateau à vapeur de la Compagnie de la baie d'Hudson naviguant sur
la rivière du Télégraphe (Colombie britannique)

Dampfer der Hudson's Bay Gesellschaft auf dem Telegraph Fluß,
Britisch Columbien

Bastimento della Società Hudson Bay sul fiume Telegraph,
Columbia britannica



Fishing Boats off to fishing grounds, Skeena River,
British Columbia

Fischerboote auf dem Wege zu den Fischgründen, Skeena Fluß,
British Columbia

Barques de pêcheurs en route pour la pêche, rivière de Skeena (Colombie britannique)

Barca peschereccia sul fiume Skeena, Columbia britannica



Indian girls launching canoe, Stuart Lake, British Columbia

Indiennes mettant à l'eau un canot, lac Stuart,
Colombie britannique

Indianerinnen lassen ein Kanu zu Wasser, Stuart See, British Columbia

Donne indiane, mentre spingono nell'acqua un canotto, Lago di Stuart,
Columbia britannica

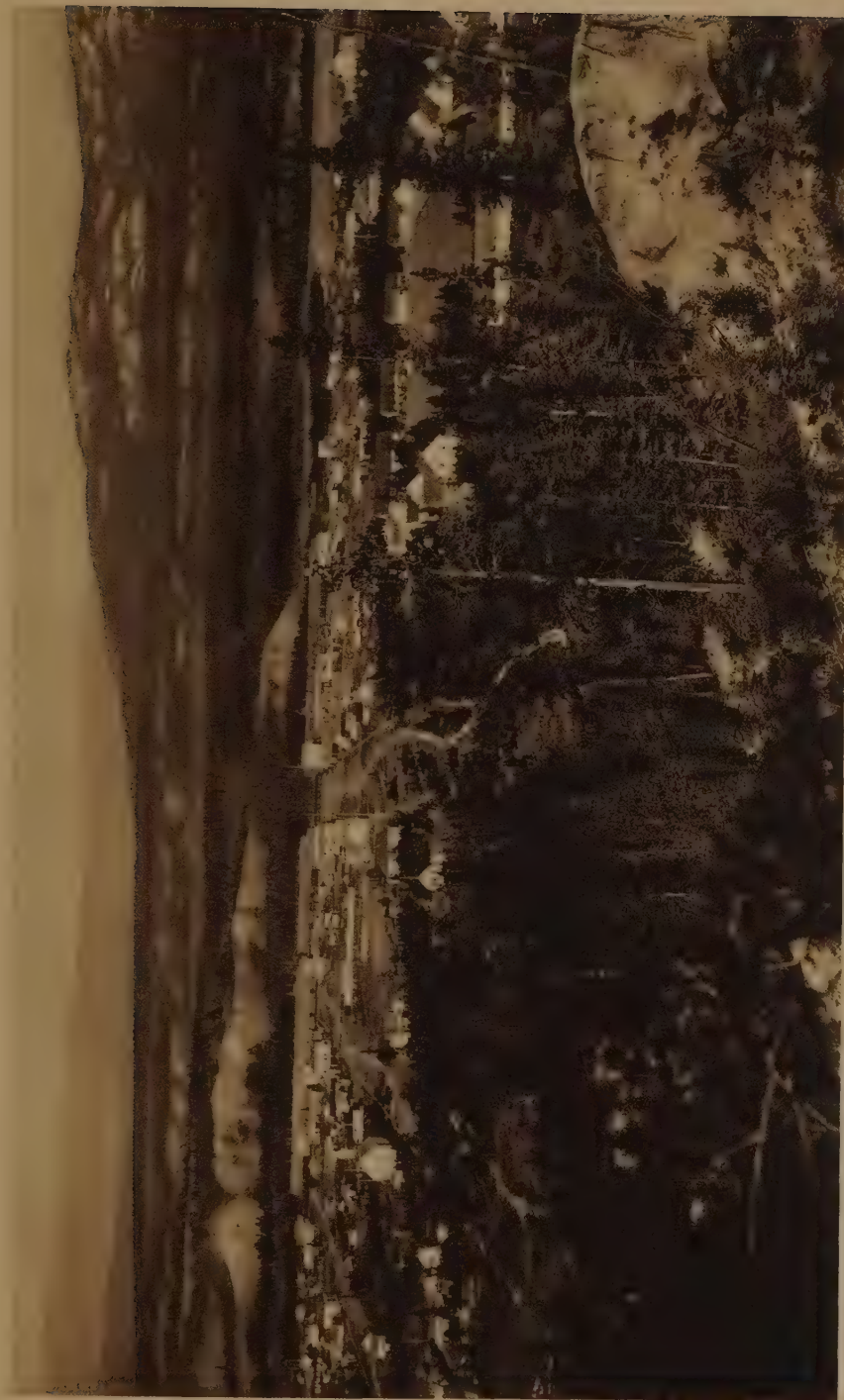


Indians drying and cleaning nets, Skeena River,
British Columbia

Indiens en train de faire sécher et de nettoyer leurs filets au bord
de la rivière de Skeena (Colombie britannique)

Indianer beim Trocknen und Reinigen der Netze am Skeena Fluß,
Britisch Columbien

Indiani lungo il fiume Skeena, intenti ad asciugare e pulire le loro reti,
Columbia britannica



Whitehorse, Yukon

Whitehorse, Yukon

Whitehorse, Yukon

Whitehorse, Yukon



Whitehorse Rapids, Yukon

Les rapides de Whitehorse, rivière de Youkon

Whitehorse Stromschnellen, Yukon

Le rapide di Whitehorse, Yukon



Miles Cañon, Lewes River, Yukon

Miles Cañon, rivière de Lewes, Yukon

Miles Cañon, Lewes Fluß, Yukon

Il Miles Cañon, fiume Lewes, Yukon

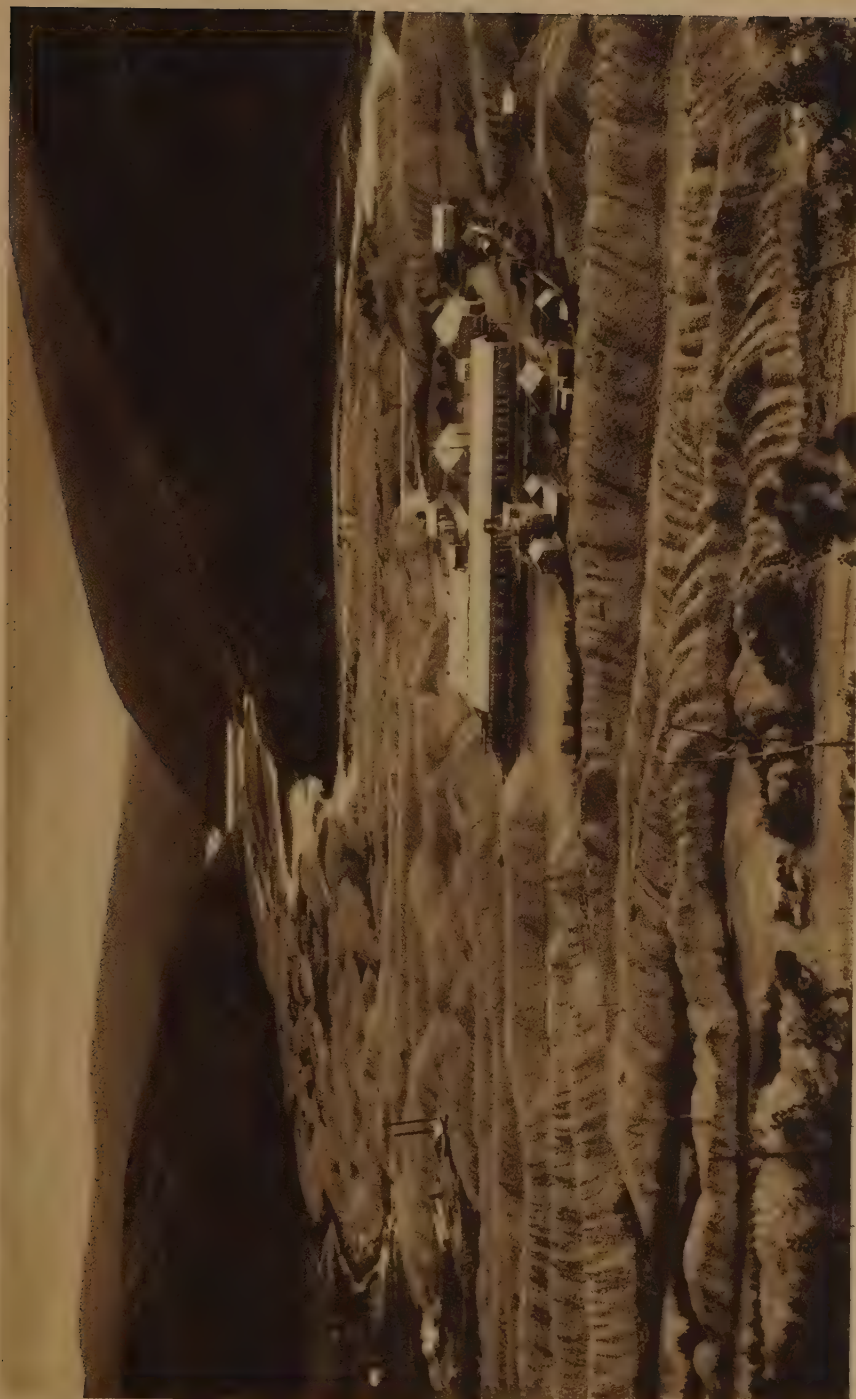


Five Finger Rapids, Yukon River

Les rapides de Five Finger, rivière de Youkon

Five Finger Stromschnellen, Yukon Fluß

Il fiume Yukon, le rapide di Five Finger



Tailings on Klondike, Mouth of Bonanza, Yukon

Résidus des fquilles de Klondike à l'embouchure de la rivière de Bonanza (Yukon)

Schürfreste am Klondike, Mündung des Bonanza Flusses, Yukon

Gli scavi abbandonati di Klondike, sulla foce del fiume Bonanza, Yukon



Dawson City and Yukon River

Dawson City et la rivière de Youkon

Dawson City und Yukon Fluß

Dawson City e il fiume Yukon



Street in Dawson City, Yukon

Une rue de Dawson City (Yukon)

Straße in Dawson City, Yukon

Una strada nella Dawson City, Yukon



Lake Atlin, Yukon - British Columbia

Atlin See, Yukon - British Columbia

Lac Atlin, Yukon - Colombie britannique

Il Lago d'Atlin, Yukon - Columbia britannica



Rapids of the Drowned, Fort Smith, North West Territories

Les rapides "des Noyés", Fort Smith (Territoires du nord-ouest)

Stromschnellen der "Ertrunkenen", Fort Smith, Nordwest Territorien

Le rapide dette "dell'annegato", Fort Smith, Territori nord-ovest



Steamer on Mackenzie River, North West Territories

Bateau à vapeur sur la rivière de Mackenzie (Territoires du nord-ouest)

Dampfer auf dem Mackenzie Fluß, Nordwest-Territorien

Battello a vapore su fiume Mackenzie, Territori nord-ovest



Fort Norman, Mackenzie River, North West Territories

Fort Norman, sur la rivière de Mackenzie (Territoires du nord-ouest)

Fort Norman, Mackenzie Fluß, Northwest-Territorien

Fort Norman, sul fiume Mackenzie, Territori nord-ovest



Hudson's Bay men and Mounted Police with dog-sleigh at Fort Norman,
Mackenzie River, North West Territories

Agents de la baie d'Hudson et agents de police visitant en traîneaux
tirés par des chiens le Fort Norman, sur la rivière de Mackenzie
(Territoires du nord-ouest)

Hudson's Bay Beamte und Polizei mit Hundeschlitten in Fort Norman,
Mackenzie Fluss, Nordwest-Territorien

Impiegati della Hudson Bay ed agenti di polizia con slitte trainate da
cani nel Forte Norman, Fiume Mackenzie, Territori nord-ovest



Natives at Arctic Red River, North West Territories

Esquimaux sur l'Arctic Red River (Territoires du nord-ouest)

Eskimos at Arctic Red River, Northwest-Territories

Eschimesi sul Red River Artico, Territori nord-ovest



Ramparts, Lower Mackenzie, North West Territories

Ramparts, Mackenzie inférieur (Territoires du nord-ouest)

Ramparts, Unterer Mackenzie, Nordwest-Territorien

Ramparts, Mackenzie inferiore, Territori nord-ovest



Midnight Sun, (July), Mackenzie Delta, North West Territories

Le soleil de minuit (juillet) sur le delta du Mackenzie
(Territoires du nord-ouest)

Mitternachtssonne, (Juli), am Mackenzie-Delta, Nordwest-Territorien

Il Sole di mezzanotte (luglio), sul delta del Mackenzie,
Territori nord-ovest

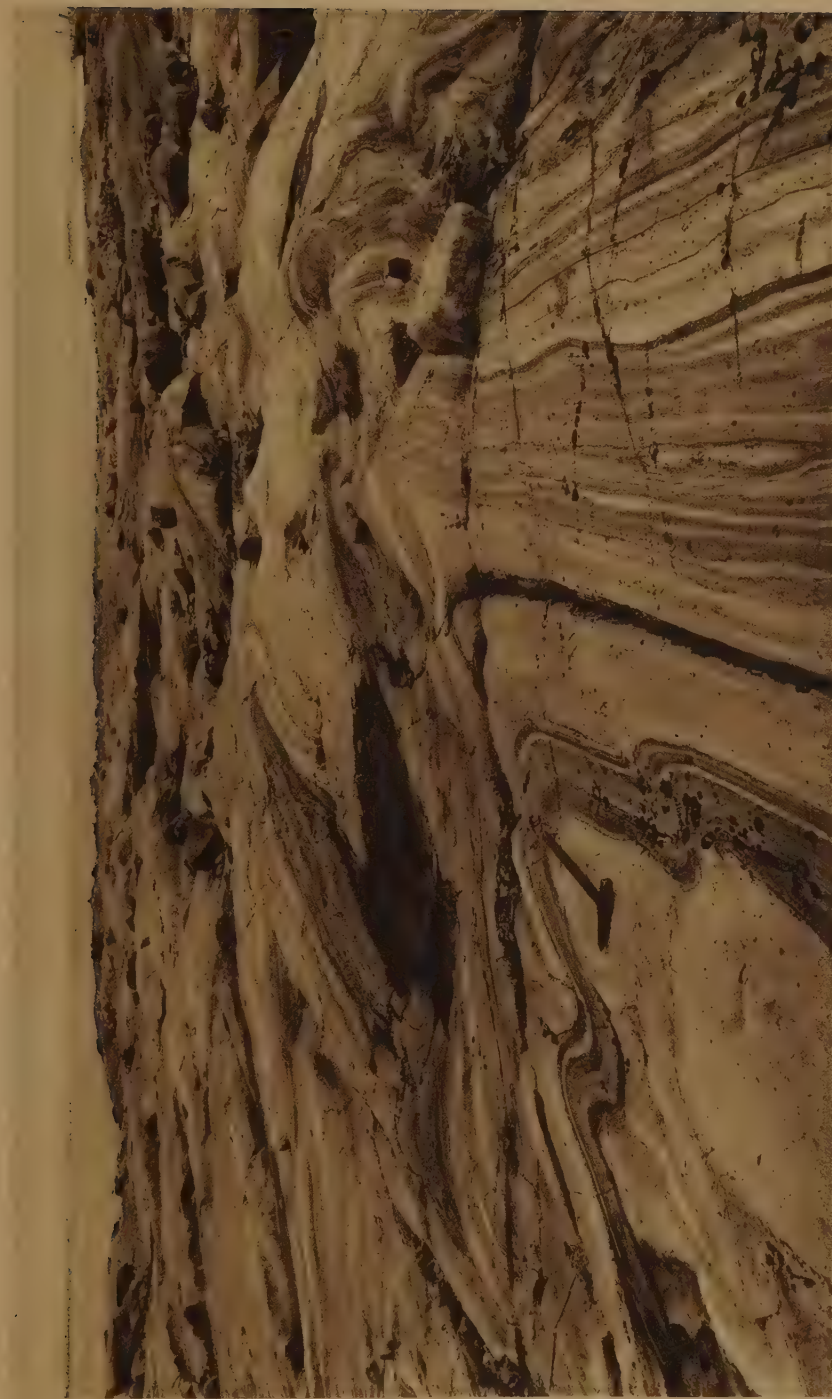


Eskimos in Kayaks, Western Arctic District

Esquimaux dans leurs kayacs (District arctique occidental)

Eskimos in Kayaks, Westlicher Arktischer District

Eschimesi nei loro kayaks, Distretto artico occidentale

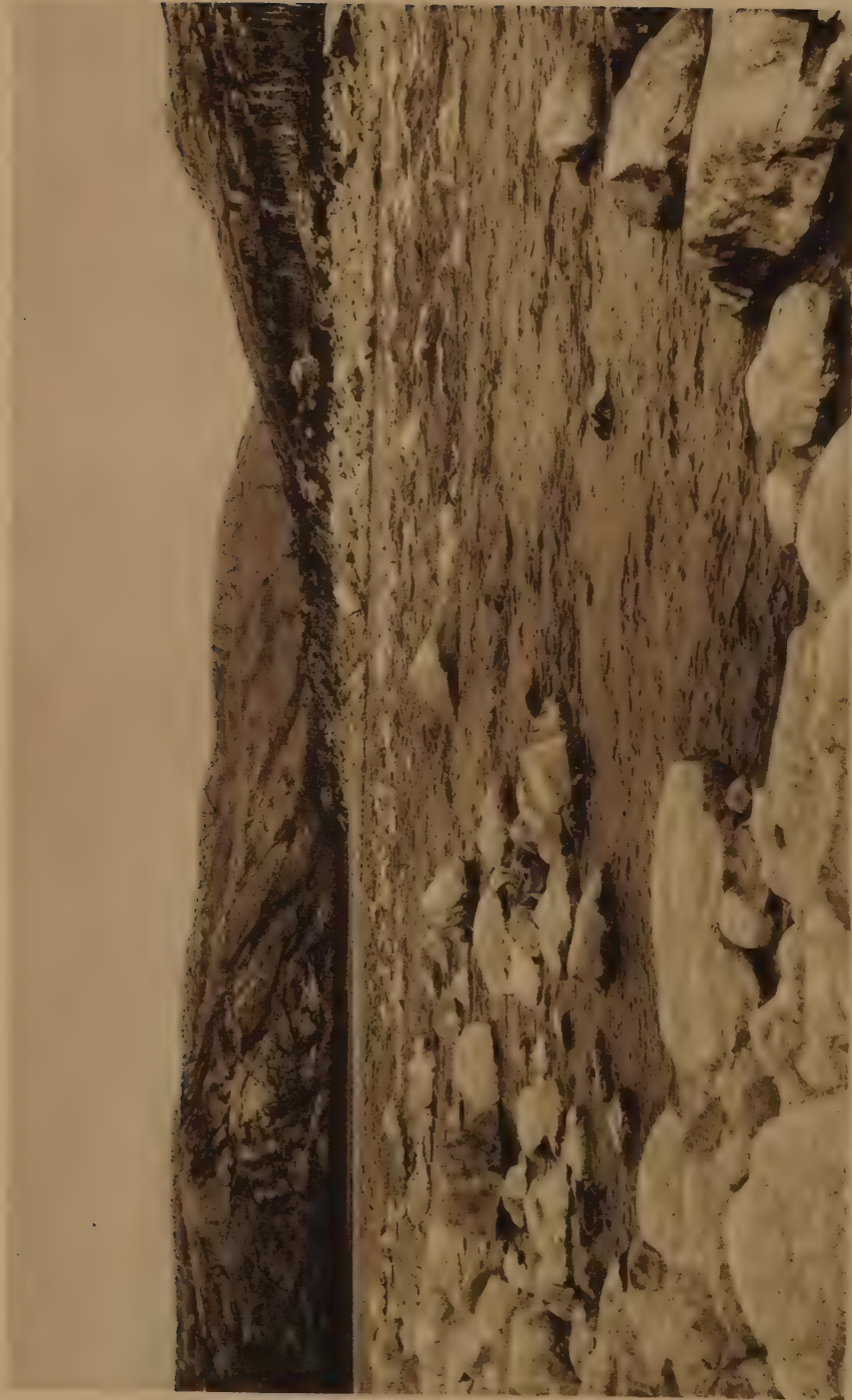


Contorted Gneiss Fullerton, Hudson Bay, North West Territories

Formations de gneiss près de Fullerton, baie d'Hudson
(Territoires du nord-ouest)

Gneissformation bei Fullerton, Hudson Bai, Nordwest-Territorien

Formazione di gneiss presso Fullerton, Baia d'Hudson,
Territori nord-ovest



Rapids, Larch River (Province of Quebec, Ungava)

Rapides de la rivière de Larch (Province de Québec)

Stromschnellen, Larch Fluß (Provinz Quebec)

Rapide sul fiume Larch (Provincia di Quebec)



Port Burwell, at East entrance to Hudson Strait (Province of Quebec, Ungava)

Port Burwell, à l'entrée orientale du détroit d'Hudson
(Province de Québec)

Port Burwell am Osteingang zur Hudson Straße (Provinz Quebec)

Porto Burwell, sull'ingresso orientale dello stretto d'Hudson
(Provincia di Quebec)



Baffin Island Eskimo mother and child

Eskimo Mutter und Kind in Baffin Land

Mère esquimau avec son enfant (Terre de Baffin) Donna eschimese col suo bambino, nel Paese di Baffin



Bylot Island Glacier, Baffin Bay

Glacier dans l'île de Bylot, baie de Baffin

Gletscher auf der Bylot Insel, Baffin Bay

Ghiacciaio sull'isola di Bylot, Baia di Baffin



Wife of Chief "Crowfoot", Cree Indian (Maple Creek, Saskatchewan)

Frau des Häuptlings "Krähfuß", Cree Indianer (Maple Creek, Saskatchewan)

Femme du chef indien "Pied-de-Corneille", de la tribu des Cree (Maple Creek, Saskatchewan)

La moglie del capo-tribù "Zampa di cornacchia", Indiano Cree (Maple Creek, Saskatchewan)



Cree Indians (Saskatchewan)

Indians cree (Saskatchewan)

Cree Indianer (Saskatchewan)

Indiani Cree (Saskatchewan)



Stoney Indians (Alberta)

Ehepaar der Stoney Indianer (Alberta)

Mari et femme de la tribu des indiens stoney (Alberta)

Coppia di indiani Stoney (Alberta)



Bella Coola Indian in Echo Dance
costume and mask
(British Columbia)

Bella Coola Indianer in Tracht und
Maske des "Echo Tanzes"
(Britisch Columbien)

Indien "Bella Coola" portant le masque
de la danse de l'écho.
(Colombie britannique)

Indiano "Bella Coola" in costume e
maschera per la "Danza dell'Eco",
(Columbia britannica)

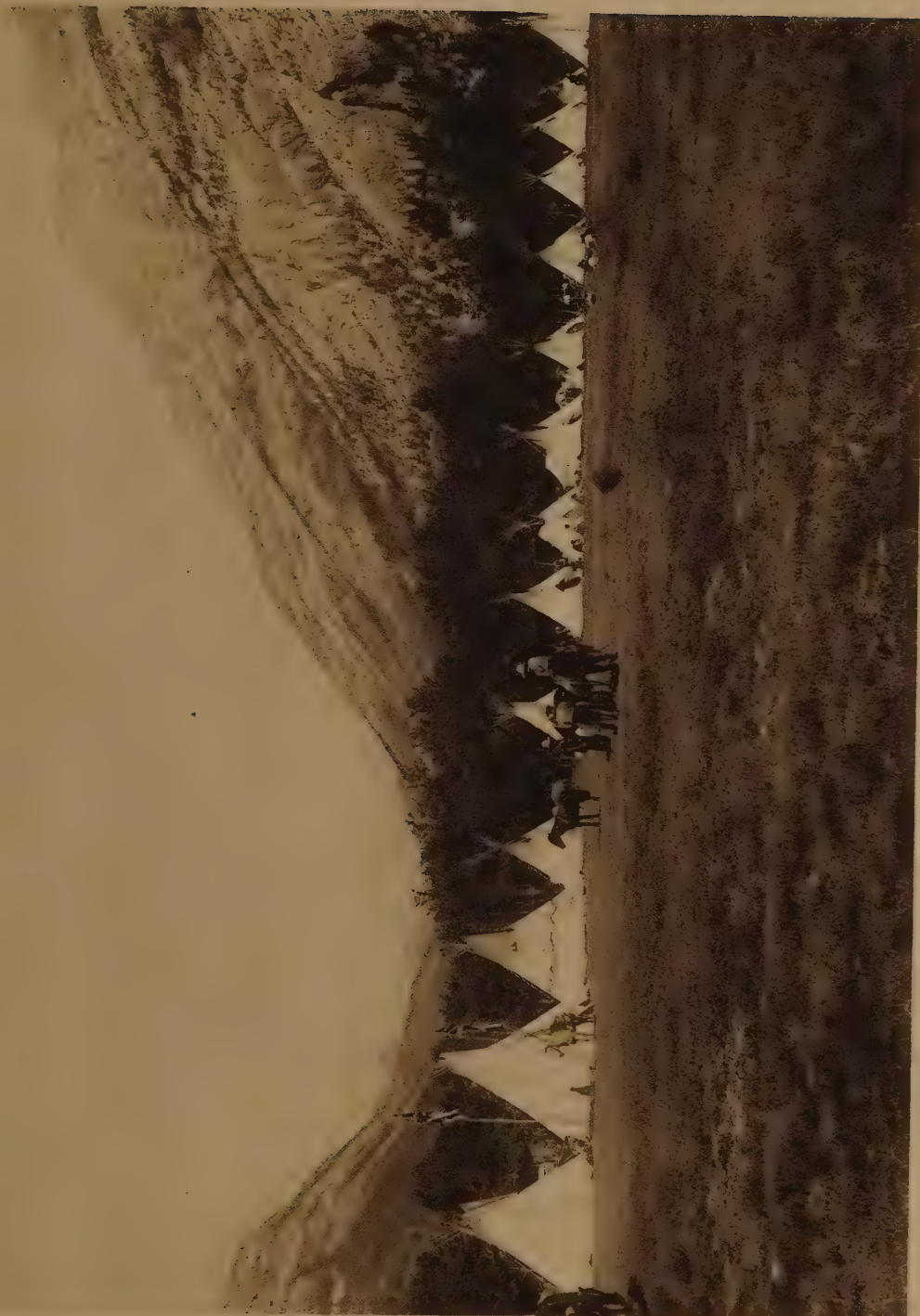


Chief Walking Buffalo and his family (Stoney Indians) Alberta

Le chef nommé "Le Buffle-qui marche" et sa famille (Indiens stoney)
(Alberta)

Häuptling "schreitender Büffel" und seine Familie (Stoney Indianer) Alberta

Il capo-tribù "Buffalo caracollante" e la sua famiglia (Indiani Stoney)
Alberta



Stoney Indians Camp (Near Banff, Alberta)

Camp des Indiens stoney près de Banff (Alberta)

Lager der Stoney Indianer bei Banff, Alberta

Accampamento degli Indiani Stoney presso Banff, Alberta



Carved Bella Coola Indian house post
(Taliho, British Columbia)

Geschnitzter Pfeiler an einem Haus der Bella Coola Indianer
(Britisch Columbien)

Pilier sculpté d'une maison des indiens Bella Coola
(Colombie britannique)

Pilastro scolpito nella casa d'un indiano Bella Coola
(Columbia britannica)



A new made chief and his house (Quatsino, Vancouver Island)

Ein neugewählter Häuptling und sein Haus (Quatsino, Vancouver Insel)

Un chef nouvellement élu et sa maison (Quatsino, île de Vancouver)

Un capo-tribù di recente elezione e la sua casa (Quatsino, isola di Vancouver)

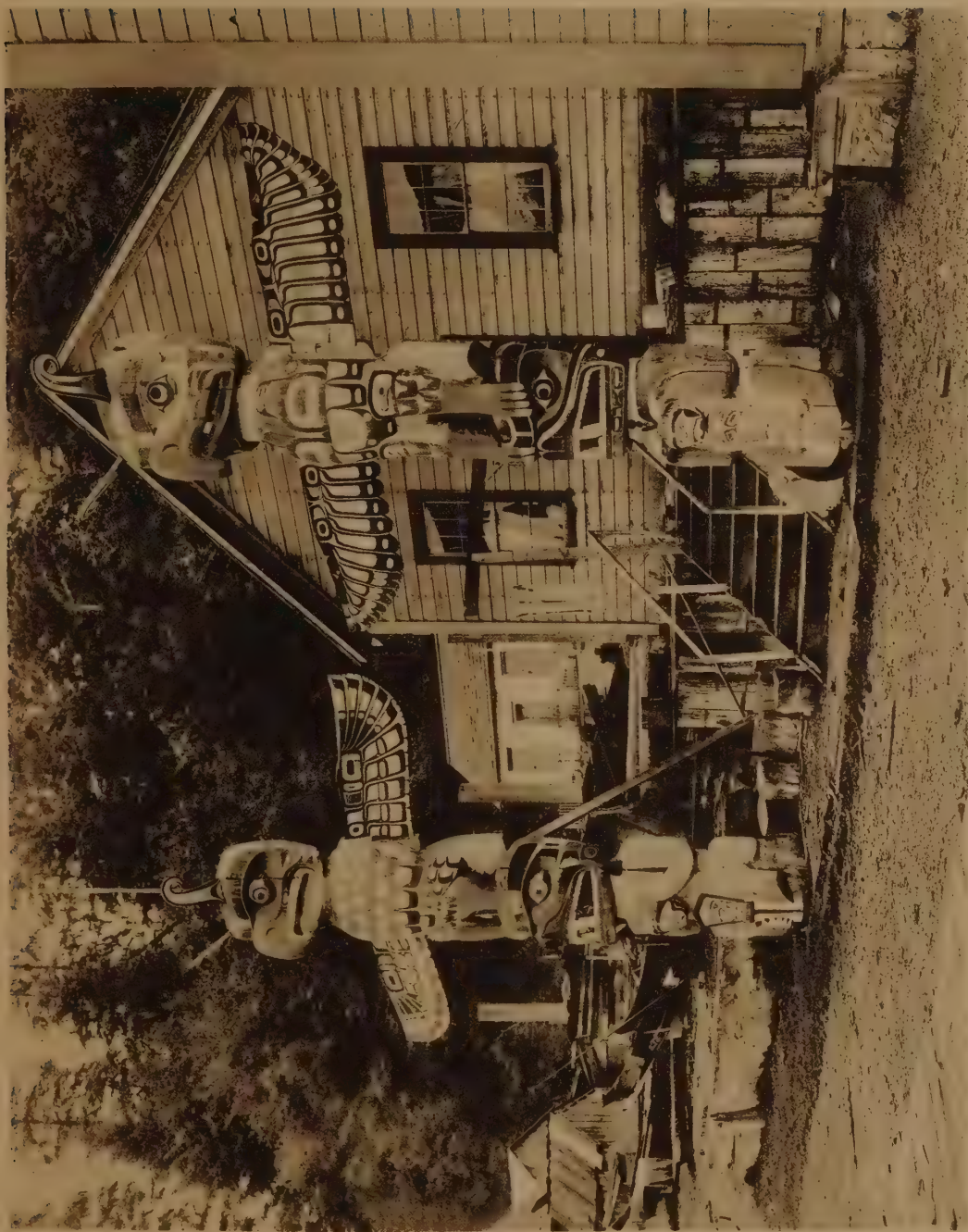


Indian House (Fort Rupert, British Columbia)

Maison indienne (Fort Rupert, Colombie britannique)

Indianerhaus (Fort Rupert, British Columbia)

Casa d'indiani (Fort Rupert, Columbia britannica)



Indian Totem poles at Alert Bay, Vancouver Island

Indianische Totempfähle in Alert Bay, Vancouver Insel,

Poteaux-totems indiens à Alert Bay, île de Vancouver

I pali dei Totem degli indigeni indiani nell'Alert Bay, isola di Vancouver



Indian Totem poles at Alert Bay (British Columbia)

Totems indiens à Alert Bay (Colombie britannique)

Indianische Totempfähle in Alert Bay (British Columbia)

Pali Totem ad Alert Bay (Columbia britannica)



Das Dorf Kispyox der Tsimshian Indianer (Skeena Fluß, British Columbien)

Il villaggio di Kispyox, degli indiani Tsimshian (Fiume Skeena, Columbia britannica)

Tsimshian Indian village of Kispyox (Skeena River, British Columbia)

Kispyox, village des indiens tsimshian (Rivière de Skeena, Colombie britannique)



Totem Poles, Kitwanga (British Columbia)

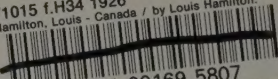
Totems (Kitwanga, Colombie britannique)

Totempfähle, Kitwanga (Britisch Columbien)

Pali Totem, Kitwanga (Columbia britannica)

[illegible]

F1015
f.H34
1926

ST. OLAF COLLEGE
F1015 f.H34 1926
Hamilton, Louis - Canada / by Louis Hamilton.

3 0111 00169 5807